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PUBLISHED WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUDGET (42 J. C. P.)

Canada's Surplus Disposal Program

Prepared by the British Empire Unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, on the Basis of Reports from Ottawa

THE FIRST STEPS in organizing the liquidation of the Canadian Government's huge wartime investment in materials, munitions, machinery, and plant facilities were taken on November 30 when Prime Minister King announced the establishment of new Federal agencies to dispose of surplus materials and other Government-owned war assets.

Assets Allocation Committee

At the top of the new set-up is the Cabinet, which has final responsibility for decisions on policy regarding the disposal of all surplus war assets owned by the Dominion Government. Operating under the Cabinet and under the specific jurisdiction of the Minister of Munitions and Supply will be the Crown Assets Allocation Committee composed of representatives of the several Government agencies intimately concerned with the demobilization process and representatives of labor, of agriculture, and of Canadian householders.

The names of the members of this body as announced by the Prime Minister on December 17 are as follows: J. P. Pettigrew, assistant deputy Minister of Munitions, chairman; W. D. Matthews, External Affairs Department; Lt. Col. Henry DesRosiers, deputy Defence Minister; Donald Gordon, chairman of the Prices Board; B. G. McIntyre, Finance Department; E. P. Murphy, deputy Minister of Public Works; J. M. Berry, controller of motor vehicles; the president of the War Assets Corporation (ex-officio); L. P. Roy, farmer, representing agriculture; Percy Bengough, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, representing labor; and Mrs. C. H. Thorburn of Ottawa representing householders.

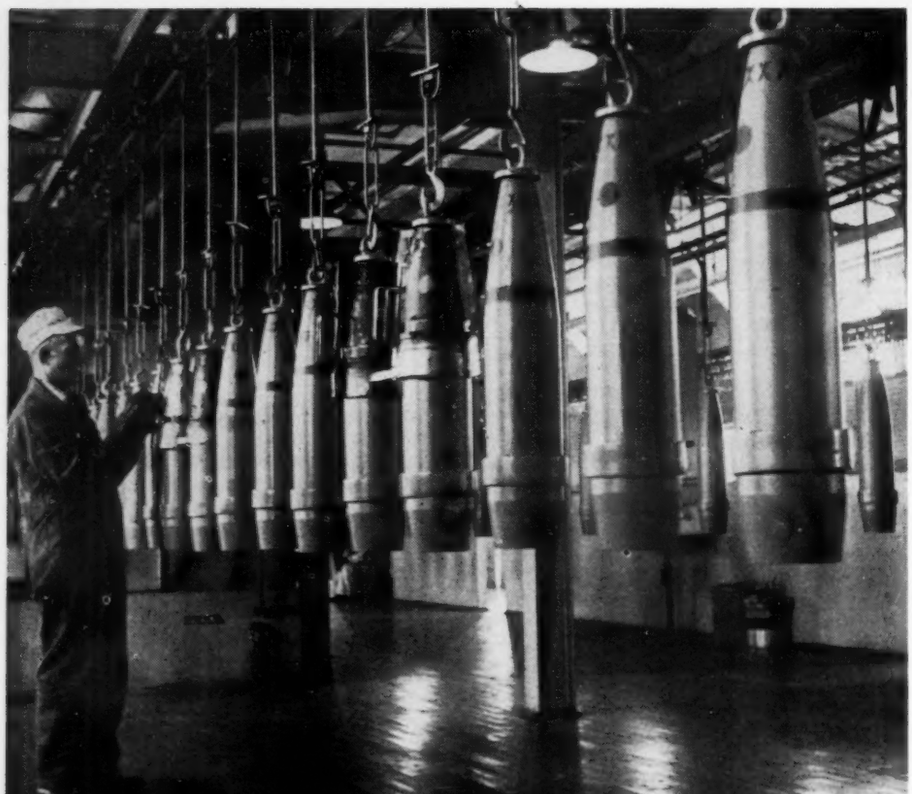
The Crown Assets Allocation Committee will obtain from all Government departments and agencies information as to actual or probable surplus materials and assets; formulate recommendations on general policy regarding their retention, use, and disposal; advise the Cabinet on the disposition to be made of Government-owned industrial plants; determine the assets which might serve the administrative needs of the Provincial governments and those which might be distributed in distressed areas; make recommendations regarding the assets which should not be offered for sale in Canada, those which should be temporarily withheld from the market, those which should be converted to basic materials, and those which should be transferred for disposal to War Assets Corporation Limited. In formulating its recommendations the Committee will be guided by the over-all effect which the disposal of particular assets, either at home or abroad, will have on the Canadian economy. The Committee will submit its recommendations to the Cabinet through the Minister of Munitions and Supply.

War Assets Corporation

Actual disposition of surplus assets which the Cabinet decides are to be assigned to it will be made by a newly created Government company, War Assets Corporation Limited. This company, like the 27 Government companies which have already been established during the war period, will be under the

W. I. B. photo

Canada is formulating plans for the eventual disposal of plant facilities such as those which enable the women workers above to manufacture Avro Anson planes.



W. I. B. photo

Canada is already looking ahead to the time when it will be necessary to dispose of war materials considered "surplus." Here, in one of Canada's factories, a painter is spraying shells with an air-pressure gun.

direct jurisdiction of the Minister of Munitions and Supply. Its maximum $5,000,000 capital stock will be held by that Minister "in trust for His Majesty the King in right of Canada." Head office of the company will be in Montreal, with branch offices in appropriate centers across Canada.

The Cabinet will from time to time decide what assets are to be assigned to War Assets Corporation Limited, on the basis of the recommendations of the Crown Assets Allocation Committee. War Assets Corporation Limited in turn will dispose of the assets in conformity with basic policies laid down by the Cabinet.

The company is authorized to hold, operate, sell or scrap any property entrusted to it. At first the company will be dealing with equipment and property made surplus or obsolete "by the changing strategy of the war." Ultimately the company will be dealing with such assets as residual stockpiles of raw materials, Government-owned war plants, machine tools, munitions, surplus goods and properties from the armed services, including camps, barracks, and airfields.

Other Government companies as they complete their war purposes will turn over their assets and raw materials for orderly disposal under the new arrangements.

War Assets Corporation Limited has a board of directors which will "represent a cross-section of the Canadian economy." As announced by the Prime Minister on December 17, they are the following: J. B. Carswell, former representative of the Canadian Department of Munitions and Supplies at Washington; Wilfrid Gagnon, Montreal; Lt. Col. Goodwin Gibson, Toronto; A. G. Guthrie, Montreal; John Knox, Timmins, Ontario; J. P. D. Malkin, Vancouver; A. T. O'Leary, Halifax; J. J. Perrault, Montreal; R. D. Purdy, Calgary; and J. P. Ward, Montreal. Manufacturers, traders, and representatives of agriculture and mining interests are thus included.

No "Fire-Sale" Contemplated

On accepting appointment, Mr. Carswell, elected president of War Assets Corporation, said there would be no "fire-sale" of Government assets. "The policy for disposal of surpluses after the war will be one of compromise between the necessity of maintaining full employment, and the right of the taxpayers to see that valuable material, bought with good hard Canadian dollars, does not go to waste."

"* * * Essentially, the corporation's job will be one of compromise, recognizing that surpluses impounded too long cease to be assets, and on the other hand, that surpluses released too quickly could have most disastrous effects on industry and on employment."

Mr. Carswell conceives the Board's work as divided into five categories: viz., to deal—

1. With surpluses of war equipment proper from the three fighting services.
2. With all surplus camps, barracks, flying fields, buildings, and real estate throughout Canada.
3. With munition plants and machinery now the property of the Crown under the jurisdiction of the Munitions Department and its Crown companies.
4. With surpluses of raw materials and to set up stockpiling arrangements.
5. To deal with similar authorities in the United States and Great Britain to obtain, so far as possible, unified action in all three countries.

Government's Investment Large

Nucleus of the new set-up is the Department of Munitions and Supply, the central war procurement agency which lets all contracts for war materials, provides capital assistance for the expansion of plant facilities, supervises the work of the Government companies incorporated to stockpile raw materials, and oversees the operations of Government-owned, privately operated war plants and of Government-owned, Government-operated plants. Thus the Federal agency which had primary responsibility for providing for war production and war procurement will be an important agency in the demobilization process.

The most recent figures on the amount of the Government's investment in plant facilities and raw materials were tabled in the House of Commons by the Minister of Munitions and Supply on March 26, 1943. At that time the Government's investment amounted to $821,000,000. This investment was distributed approximately as follows:

	Percent of total
Chemicals and explosives	20
Ammunition	10
Bombs, mines, etc.	1
Guns, mountings, and carriages	23
Tanks and gun carriers	1
Automotive equipment	2
Aircraft	9
Shipping	2
Machine tools, instruments, etc.	6
Materials, not end products, miscellaneous (synthetic rubber, alloy steels, primary iron and steel, brass, magnesium, and imported materials such as wool and tin)	26

Business To Have Voice

Business will have a voice in the disposal of surplus war assets through the advisory committees which will assist War Assets Corporation Limited. Most contracts covering Government-owned, privately operated plants carry a provision giving the operator an option to buy the plant. Of the Government-owned, Government-operated plants, Mr. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, told the House of Commons last June that "it is the intention of this Government to continue to operate the synthetic-rubber plant at Sarnia to make rubber for the country at war and the country at peace."

(Continued on p. 24)

SHALE OIL—

"Post-Views" and World Prospects

By Dorothy V. Knibb, *Industrial Projects Unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce*

IN MANY PARTS of the five continents lie large deposits of oil-bearing shale. Since these deposits represent potential power to make the wheels of the world turn, they are of great interest. Oil from shale cannot be considered a competitor of natural petroleum. But, of all the possible products which might supplement petroleum, shale oil offers the greatest promise because it yields products that are almost identical with petroleum products and its source is abundant enough to meet anticipated needs.

Shale is indurated clay consolidated by the pressure of overlying sediments into a finely stratified structure parallel to the bedding. If, when the giants stacked up the folds of earth, vegetable and animal matter was impacted with the layers of silt and clay and subjected to pressure, oil shale was formed. This shale is generally satiny in appearance. Its color varies from black through the browns to the light grays, the darker shales generally being richest in "kerogen," the oil-bearing content. Oil shale is lighter than ordinary shale, with a lower specific gravity. Some shales are highly asphaltic, while others have a marked paraffin content.

Operations, Potentialities

Production of crude shale oil includes mining and retorting. Mining shale is similar to mining coal; retorting is the process of heating shale and recovering by condensation the volatile hydrocarbons that pass off. Refining of crude shale oil yields fairly high-grade gasoline, fuel oils, lubricating oils, paraffin, and other petroleum products, together with such useful by-products as ammonium sulfate and cement. The oil cracks fairly easily into "average or better" anti-knock products.

Of the countries having deposits of shale fairly rich in oil, economic exploitation has been accomplished in only those places where need was great. Thus, commercial utilization of oil shale as a source of petroleum may seem to depend upon accessibility of shale, quality and quantity of oil obtainable, and *need*. Estonia, Sweden, and Japan have developed successful shale-oil industries, but it is Scotland that furnished the world with the first information on shale oil, and the extensive experiments in Scotland have provided the basis for developments in other lands. For these reasons, rather than for its commercial significance, Scotland's industry is discussed first and in greatest detail.

Scotland Was First

Back in 1694 when England and France were struggling for the possession of the North American continent, oil was made from shale in Scotland. Little attention was paid to this, however, and homes were destined for many years to come to be lit by candles, wood knots, and later the more efficient whale-oil lamps. But in 1850, 8 years before the cagey driller, Uncle Billy Smith, struck oil in Drake's well in Pennsylvania, one James Young obtained a patent in Scotland on a process to extract oil from coal. People were interested in oil for lighting now, for whales were no longer so easy to find and whale oil was becoming expensive. In an effort to circumvent the rights protected by Young's patent, men who wanted to get into the oil business turned their attention to shale. The actual process of extracting oil from shale was precisely patented in Scotland in 1853, and within the next 12 years 65 plants were built. Thus an industry was born.

But a new age came into being in 1859 when oil in liquid form poured out of the ground in Pennsylvania. Competition had begun in the oil business; and oil that had to be distilled from rock and then refined could scarcely stand up against oil that had only to be refined. In the orgy of cut-throat competition in refining, transportation, and marketing that followed the bringing in of Drake's well, prices of crude oil varied, but never at any time were they comparable to prices of shale oil. In 1860, when John D. Rockefeller went to Oil City, Pa., probably for the first time, shale oil was selling on the streets of New York for a dollar a gallon. The highest price paid at any time for crude petroleum from Pennsylvania wells was $20 a barrel or about $0.48 a gallon.

Near Firth of Forth

The workable oil shales in Scotland are located chiefly just south and southwest of the Firth of Forth. The average thickness of the seams ranges from 4 to 11 feet. Scottish shale is fairly rich in oil content, and in the early days of the industry averaged a yield of 25 to 45 gallons of oil per ton of shale. The better shales are now exhausted, and the present yield is from 18 to 45 gallons a ton.

Originally, boring was done by the hand-operated method, and, when the shale seam was reached, it was cut by a

Pit-head at oil-shale mines, northern Europe.

saw or a serrated tube. Since the early part of the twentieth century, rotary boring has been in use.

The first seams were worked by adits driven into the sides of the valleys and by open pit; then vertical shafts were used. Incline mines came into existence with the introduction of steam-driven pumps, and various problems such as ventilation, power supply, pumping, and haulage had to be met, making mining of shale a costly operation.

No figures for production of shale in Scotland prior to 1875 exist. Figures for later periods are as follows:

Year	Tons
1875	423,422
1885	1,741,750
1895	2,236,224
1905	2,491,885
1915	2,992,676
1925	2,458,052
1935	1,408,371
1937	1,460,734

Scotch Methods Evolve

In the earliest days, distillation was carried out without steam in horizontal retorts. Within 2 years, however, vertical retorts were built, and for some time the two existed side by side. Then steam injected at the base of the retort came into use. Various types of retorts were experimented with between 1865 and 1875, the vertical continuous retort finally being devised. This was known as the Pumpherstone retort, which, with improvements, is in use today.

The first attempt to use the residual carbon of shales from which oil had been extracted as fuel to heat the retort was made in 1872. Nitrogen from the spent shale first was used to make ammonia in 1880.

The oil content of Scottish shale yields approximately 15 percent scrubber naphtha and 85 percent crude oil. Ninety-five percent of the scrubber and 5 percent of the crude is within motor range, making the yield 18.5 percent gasoline existing as such. After crude has been topped, the residue distilling above 200° C. can be converted into gasoline by cracking or hydrogenation, the former method having been more commonly used.

Scottish shale oil cracks at relatively low temperature and pressure, yielding 55 percent gasoline with a low octane rating. By the use of higher temperatures, the octane rating can be increased at the sacrifice of volume. Hydrogenation yields 100 percent or more of gasoline with an octane rating of 51 to 54, which cannot be increased without sacrifice of volume unless tetra-ethyl of lead is added.

Other Products Yielded

Scottish crude shale also yields kerosene, gas oil, light lubricating oil, Diesel fuel, wax, fuel oil, and coke. It is particularly suitable for Diesel fuel, the yield being as high as 40 to 50 percent. The residue upon cracking will yield Diesel oil of approximately the same aniline point as that made from the straight distillation of crude—that is, 63° C. From the wax may be made Diesel oil which has an aniline point of 76° C., but its specific gravity and viscosity are low.

The latest available figures show that there are in Scotland between 480,000,000 and 884,000,000 tons of recoverable oil shale, but mining and development are difficult and expensive. The industry did exist under its own power, however, until 1923 when it was subsidized by the Government as a defense measure. Six plants are said to be in operation at the present time using 5,000 tons of shale daily.

Estonia's Industry

Estonia has had for some years a shale-oil industry which, protected by an adequate tariff, and financed largely by the Government, has been highly successful. In fact, in the last years before the present war, the shale-oil industry was the mainstay of that nation's industrial economy, and shale oil was listed among its exports.

The main oil-shale beds lie in an unbroken line stretching across the northern part of the country, parallel with the Gulf of Finland, from Tallinn to Leningrad in Soviet Russia, the beds coming almost to the surface near the coast but sinking considerably toward the south. The deposit is a calcareous shale of light yellowish brown color. The average shale is rich, containing from 15 to 30 percent oil. Some of the highest grade yield on carbonization 53 percent, and under coal-tar oil treatment as high as 67 percent oil. The oil content is not spread through the shale; it exists in the form of small dry spheroids that look like amber. When the shale has been ground, the oil spheroids can be concentrated by washing. Sulphur is present, and the amount of oxygen in both the raw shale and its organic contents is high.

Production was begun on an experimental basis in 1919 and the first underground equipment was installed in 1920.

Experiments in retorting were unsuccessful until modern standard equipment was installed; the industry uses stationary producer kilns. Crude oil obtained has a higher specific gravity than average crude petroleum; it is viscous, without paraffins, but contains sulphur. Besides gasoline, with high anti-knock value, it yields benzine, fuel oil, Diesel oils, bitumen, asphalt emulsions, roof varnishes, and a great many varieties of pitch.

Plants and Enterprises

A large plant is operated at Kohtla. Shale is extracted mechanically, and retorting is now being done in two factories, which have eight big generators (a *third* is due to have gone into operation by the present time). Each of these factories processes about 500 tons of shale daily.

The Government of Estonia expropriated the shale-oil companies in 1940, but, prior to that date, foreign groups associated themselves with the industry. The AG Ecsti Kivioli (Estonian Petroleum Co.), which in 1937 could produce about 42,000 barrels of crude oil, was owned by German interests. Kivioli, before its probable expansion, processed more than 1,000 tons of shale daily. At the outbreak of the war British interests had a concession area of about 250,000 acres and had started construction of a second plant. The Baltiska-Olje A. B. (Estonian Oil Syndicate) represented Swedish capital, while a Danish company and a company located in Reval carried on shale mining operations in order to secure a fuel supply for their production needs at home.

The following table summarizes the amounts of combustible shale and oil produced from 1933 to 1938 by all companies combined:

[In metric tons]

Item	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938 [1]
Combustible shale	487,030	588,959	604,286	764,650	1,123,860	1,400,000
Crude-oil production	37,709	46,876	47,309	63,458	111,908	150,000
Petrol (gasoline) production	4,606	5,768	6,012	7,480	14,321	18,000

[1] Estimated.

Nazi "Hopes"

Since Estonia has no hard-coal deposits, approximately one-third of the shale mined there is used for fuel, the largest consumers being railways, stationary furnaces, and power plants.

It is estimated that 1,650,000 tons of shale were mined in Estonia in 1939, yielding 1,260,000 barrels of crude oil. Production in 1940 was estimated to be 1,190,000 barrels. In 1943 the Nazis hoped to produce 1,274,000 barrels of crude oil from Estonian shale.

With deposits of some 5,000,000,000 tons of shale from which 7,000,000,000 barrels of oil may be obtained, this Estonian region, after the war, may look forward to an active export trade with neighbors on the Baltic and in Scandinavia.

Sweden Enters Field

While investigations and extensive research in shale oil were started in Sweden in the 1870's, it was not until during World War I that Sweden, cut off from sources of petroleum, first built an experimental and then a full-size factory to produce oil from shale. Following the war, Sweden's interest in shale dwindled again until 1925 when a plant, built on the retort system, was established in the district of Kinnekulle. This plant was owned by the State and operated under the administration of the Swedish Navy.

Swedish shales contain bands and lenses of bituminous limestone which are easy to separate from broken shales. Compared with Estonian shales, Swedish shales are not rich, containing from 5 to

7 percent oil. However, there are three factors which indicate that production of oil from shale might be economical in Sweden even in peacetime: first, at least 5,000,000,000 tons of shale are located close to rail and water ways; second, large amounts of shale are in seams about 30 feet thick, which may be mined in open pits; third, Swedish shales can be utilized almost 100 percent after the oil has been removed.

In Kinnekulle, where deposits are estimated to contain 175,000,000 barrels of oil, mining is done in two stages, and the broken shale is loaded by hand and carried by rail to the crushing mill. From a large collector the shale is taken on steel bands to distillation furnaces, composed of 28 chambers in two batteries. Gas (40 to 45 cubic meters per ton) is produced in the distillation besides an asphaltic base oil, which is brownish-green in appearance, with a specific gravity at 15° C. of 0.970 and viscosity at 20° C., °E of 2.89. (SSU 96 at 68° F.) The crude yields approximately 15 percent gasoline with a specific gravity at +15° C. of 0.662. Three types of fuel and boiler oils are produced. Experiments have been made at both cracking and hydrogenation, the latter process yielding gasoline and lubricating oils of good quality.

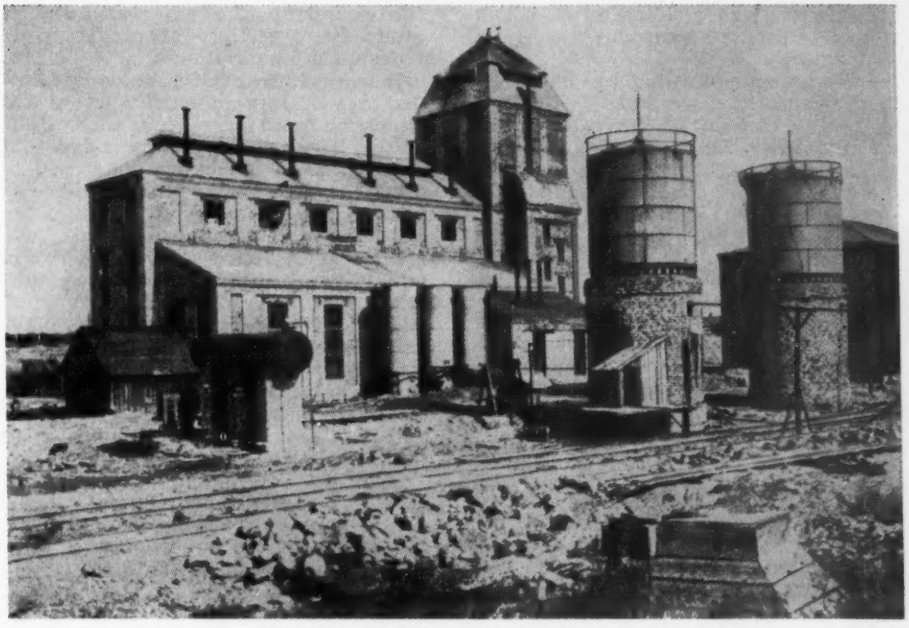
Among the byproducts, besides a high-grade sulfur in demand by cell-wool producers, are small quantities of the rare metals vanadium, molybdenum, and radium.

After the oil has been separated, the remaining coke, a high percentage of which exists in the form of ashes, is used for fuel to supply energy for the distillation process, to furnish power for the plant and the adjoining sulphur works, and to heat the buildings of the plant in winter. Light-weight bricks with good insulating qualities may be made from the ash, but brick manufacturing on a commercial scale has not been undertaken. Recently a new plant has started production of light benzine, and another plant has taken up the manufacture of gas oil.

The Narke deposits of shale, with lower oil content than those in Kinnekulle, are estimated to contain from 350,000,000 to 420,000,000 barrels of oil. The beds reach a depth of 49 feet as compared with 10 feet in many Estonian beds. The Narke plants, located at Kvarntorp, were expected to have production capacity of 203,000 barrels in 1942.

"Revolutionary" Process?

A new process for extracting oil from shale, which is claimed to be "revolutionizing," has been invented by a Swedish scientist, Dr. Lungstrom. The Lungstrom method provides for electrically heating the shales in the beds, and for the direct extraction of oil. This method cuts out mining operations; but very large amounts of electricity, which are not easily accessible to the Swedish shale fields, are needed. The Swedish Government gave Dr. Lungstrom 1,200,000 crowns (about $300,000) with which to develop the process and establish an experimental plant at Ekeby.



Shale-oil distillery at Kohtla, Estonia.

While official figures are not available, the total output of shale oil in Sweden in 1942 was estimated to be 273,000 barrels. If proposed expansion, which includes both constructing new units and adapting old ones to utilize oil yielded by the Lungstrom method, has gone through, production in 1943 was probably 567,000 barrels.

Japan in Manchuria

Japan has a shale-oil industry in Manchuria. Workable deposits of oil shale lie over practically the whole surface of the coal deposits of the area, the shales varying in quality according to their position, with the part nearest the coal having the lowest oil content. The average shale has an oil content of only 6 percent—which fact, considered independently, would be against economic exploitation of oil shale. But since the shale must be removed, regardless of its value, because it lies over the coal which is mined by the open-pit method, the cost of mining shale can be charged against mining of coal. Therefore, economical production of shale oil has been possible.

Oil shale was discovered in Manchuria in 1910, but it was not until 1923 that the South Manchuria Railway Co. sent samples from the Fushun beds to Scotland for testing. A pilot plant was built in 1924, and shortly after this a second and larger plant was established and operated until 1929 when production capacity was increased to 90,000 barrels of oil a year. In 1934, the South Manchuria Railway in close collaboration with the Japanese Navy doubled the capacity of the plants in Fushun. It has been estimated that from that time until 1940 production should have been sufficient for needs of the Japanese Navy.

The distillation process used was devised by the company's engineers for low-grade shale. The internal heating system was used. Crude from Fushun shale has a gravity of 23.5 API. Upon refining it yields gas, gasoline, fuel oils, and paraffins. Valuable byproducts are ammonia and cement, for which a factory was built in 1936.

Total production in Manchuria was said to be 966,000 barrels in 1937. This was distributed in products as follows: 490,000 barrels of fuel oil, 49,000 barrels of gasoline, 7,000 metric tons of paraffin, and 8,000 metric tons of coke. Production after 1937 was expected to increase to 3,500,000 barrels annually, and, with the motivation of greater needs and improved methods, present production may probably be even greater.

It has been estimated that Manchurian deposits represent 1,800,000,000 barrels of oil. If Japan's present needs of petroleum were equal to those of the United States, and if oil could be produced from shale rapidly enough to meet those needs—a fantastically impossible thing—the total Manchurian reserves would be used up in less than 2 years' time.

Soviet Resources

To date, very little has been accomlished in the Soviet Union in the shale-oil industry. Estimates of reserves of oil shale are incomplete, but the latest available figures place them at 55,000,000,000 metric tons. The oil content is undetermined. The largest deposits are in the Leningrad Oblast (Province) and along the Volga, where no other source of oil exists. Other known deposits are in the Kuibyshev, Saratov, and Gorky Provinces and in the Chuvash and Tatar autonomous Soviet republics.

Despite the fact that progress was slow because plants for the recovery of shale were designed on a very large scale and much time was spent in the opening of new mines, production of shale rose from 6,000 metric tons in 1928 to 562,100 tons in 1938. Planned production in 1942 was 4,000,000 tons. The shale has been suc-

cessfully distilled, yielding an oil which refined to produce a gasoline within the motor range.

Information as to what has happened to the industry since June 1941 is not available. However, it is highly probable that after the war the Soviet Union will make a concentrated effort to utilize this source of petroleum products.

What of Canada?

Since 1859 it has been known that oil shales exist in Canada. Brief attempts at retorting were made in 1859 and again in 1862, but the project was abandoned in face of the discovery of oil in Pennsylvania and western Ontario. Workable shales have been located in the following Provinces: New Brunswick, where the richest known Canadian beds occur; Nova Scotia, with the most promising fields in Pictou County; and Quebec, where the shale is said to be of low oil content. Other Provinces have deposits of shale, but cursory investigation indicates that they do not have commercial value.

No real shale-oil industry exists in Canada, and no complete estimate of the extent or value of the deposits has been made. But Canada wants oil and Canada *needs* oil. Production of crude petroleum in Turner Valley, Alberta, the country's only important field, showed a slight decline for the first time in 1943. If the Canadian Government's efforts are successful in developing a commercial industry to extract oil from the Alberta sands (the world's largest known reserve of petroleum), production of oil from shale may be relegated to the far-distant future. If not, the alternative step may be in the direction of oil-shale exploitation.

Other Foreign Countries

Oil-shale deposits are found in many other foreign countries. Brazil is said to have very rich deposits in the State of Bahia, the exploitation of which was interrupted by the war. France has had a well-established if uneconomical industry. In nearly every other country in Europe oil shale has been mined experimentally, at least, while Australia has made progress in exploiting in New South Wales the richest oil shale yet known.

In the United States

It has long been known that deposits of oil shale in the United States are "almost inexhaustible," some sources estimating them to be 400,000,000,000 tons, from which 100,000,000,000 barrels of oil might be obtained. While oil shale is fairly well distributed over the entire country, the most valuable deposits lie in the Green River formation in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming. The richest shales in the formation will produce as high as 60 to 80 gallons of oil per ton of shale. Sulfur content is very low.

In 1916 President Wilson established two naval oil-shale reserves in Green River, Reserve I in Garfield County, Colo., and Reserve II in Utah. Since that time a third reserve has been made in Garfield County, Colo. The United States Bureau of Mines was asked to study the possibility of producing oil from shale for naval uses.

Between 1916 and 1925, study was limited to laboratory work, field surveys, and discussion based on scanty available data. In this period it was clearly shown that commercial retorting methods used in other countries would not be practicable in this country because of certain properties of the most abundant shale. Congress appropriated $90,000 in 1925 (and an additional $87,000 in 1927) to establish a pilot plant with units of commercial size. The site chosen for this plant was Ruliston, Colo., on the boundary of Naval Reserve I. This plant was in experimental operation until 1929. Data secured were based on shale in Reserve I, but they are said to be applicable to shales in other parts of Green Valley. The primary object of the program of mining, retorting, and refining was research and study; obtaining maximum yields was of lesser importance.

The richest shale in the formation is usually found near the top of a high escarpment. The beds are composed of layers from a few inches to several feet thick, and bedding planes. The room-and-pillar method was devised for mining the 20- and 44-foot thicknesses, while the caving method was recommended for the 106-foot beds.

After the shale was mined, it was hauled by conveyor belt to the crushing plant located near the retorts.

Experiments in retorting have shown that the Pumpherstone retort could be adapted to only a portion of the shale mined in Reserve I. The N-T-U retort, which differs from the Pumpherstone retort in that it is internally heated and may be either continuous or intermittent, was successful with every type of shale available at the plant. Average retorting temperatures varied from 500° F. to 700° F.

Some Comparisons

Laboratory tests before 1929 indicated that oil from the Colorado shale was slightly inferior to average petroleum as cracking stock or for refining. Smaller yields of gasoline of slightly lower quality were generally obtained. Tar acids and bases in the shale oil offered a corrosion problem.

Cracked gasoline from Colorado shale oil generally differs from the gasoline straight run from shale oil in that it is more paraffinic and less unsaturated. It contains a higher percentage of sulphur, phenols, and pyridine bases—which substances, however, can be removed fairly easily. Octane numbers of the cracked gasoline vary from 55 to 70. However, since 1930 new and highly effective methods of refining have revolutionized the gasoline industry. In view of the possibilities of catalytic cracking, hydrogenation, and polymerization as applied to shale oil, products obtained today would have a much higher commercial value than they did when the tests were made.

Costs of producing oil from shale in the United States, never very accurate, were estimated by the Bureau of Mines under conditions different from those of today. Wages have increased materially; but improved production methods might increase volume sufficiently to offset at least part of the additional costs. When the tests were made, the cost of mining, hauling, and crushing enough shale to produce a barrel of oil was $0.64. Added to this was $0.40 for retorting the shale and $0.20 for general overhead, insurance and other items. Thus, the total cost of producing a barrel of shale oil was about $1.25, exclusive of considerations of waste disposal and utilization of byproducts.

According to the Bureau of Mines, the cost of producing gasoline from shale oil by a non-residuum process was $0.03 a gallon. Observers believe that today this could be done much more cheaply, perhaps for even $0.02 a gallon.

Byproducts, Waste Disposal

An important aspect of the industry to consider, however, is use of byproducts and disposal of wastes. The phenol content of average crude shale oil is 1 percent. A commercial refinery treating 250,000 barrels of oil a day would produce 275,000,000 pounds of phenol annually, it has been estimated. Since phenols are used in plastics, it is reasonable to suppose that present and future developments in the plastics industry would demand an increased supply of these materials. Among the marketable nitrogen bases in shale oil is pyridine, commercial utilization of which is likely to increase in the near future. Green River shales are said to yield 20 pounds of ammonium sulfate per ton. Ordinary demands for this material in manufacturing and for fertilizer are high.

For every barrel of oil yielded from shale, approximately 1.5 cubic yards of spent shale is also yielded. Sweden, as has been noted, uses spent shale for fuel and in making Portland cement. But even if further commercial uses for this waste are discovered, large quantities probably would still be left, the disposal of which would be another expense item not figured on in former test costs.

If Need Arises

In view of what has been done in Estonia, Sweden, and Japan, it is reasonable to assume that the United States can produce an adequate oil from shale at a fairly reasonable price when the commercial need arises, even if no better methods of production have been developed. But production methods have never been static in the petroleum industry. The hydrogenation process may be practically adapted to oil shale. The Lungstrom method may be truly "revolutionizing" in the industry. Or some new and even more highly effective method may be evolved, for the United States Bureau of Mines is ready to go to work on a broad-scale experimental production if Bill S. 1243 becomes a law. Then, when petroleum reserves have dwindled to the point that oil from other sources represents an exigent need, it will not be necessary to rub an Aladdin's lamp and wait for such oil to appear. The reserve battery system will be ready long before the main generators give out.

Post-War Foreign Markets for Electrical Goods

By H. E. WAY, *Machinery and Motive-Products Unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce*

IF THE FUTURE is to be justly gaged, a review of the past is usually pertinent and helpful. Tabulated returns of imports and exports of goods segregated and called electrical goods by the exporting and importing nations in 1937 were valued at between $450,000,000 and $500,000,000. The share of the three leading exporters were: Germany, 25 percent; United Kingdom, 23 percent; and the United States, 20 percent—a total of 68 percent. The next largest exporting nation was the Netherlands, whose share was 8 percent. Nine other countries participated, with 1 to 3 percent each.

During the peak year 1929, the value of electrical goods crossing international boundaries totaled nearly twice the 1937 total, or about a billion dollars.

Export "Hurdles"

World production of electrical goods amounted to about $4,500,000,000 in 1936, of which $2,000,000,000 worth was produced in the United States. American manufacturers, therefore, shared less in proportion to their production than other countries. Among the reasons assigned are these:

With a large market available at home, producers do not sell as aggressively to the foreign market.

The different kinds of current available abroad, such as 50 cycles and 220 volts, require new designs.

Many markets require styles which are different from those produced in the United States.

Different standards of performance present obstacles which, if overcome, reduce the competitive position.

In Two World Wars

Export experience from World War I is applicable in some respects to World War II. The year 1914 coincides with 1939 in that it marks the beginning of hostilities. U. S. exports of electrical machinery in 1914 totaled $19,963,000, or 19 percent of the 1939 figure. Exports in 1915 totaled $24,342,000, which is 21 percent of 1940. The analogy may be carried further into the post-war period. Exports in 1920 totaled $101,990,000—which was about five times the 1914 value. If this factor were applied to 1939 exports, the peak of post-war II would be $520,000,000. This approach apparently cannot be followed.

Another approach is to tabulate the projects and plans for expansion in foreign countries, estimating the percentage which may be filled from the United States. A reasonable percentage of these sustain the statistics shown in the table below.

Guiding Facts and Factors

In the period 1920 to 1930, during the industrial expansion period, such countries as Australia and Japan took large amounts of material and machinery. The location of the relative position of each country on the scale of industrialization is difficult to indicate with precision, and it is not within the scope of this article to make such an attempt. Suggested methods of obtaining relative positions may include the ratio of urban to farm population, the total amount of power or energy available in the country, and the energy available per capita. These theoretical considerations are guides to practical conclusions.

The percentage of U. S. production reaching foreign markets is uncertain, varying from 2 to 4 percent of production. The amount of electrical goods incorporated in machines and devices may add a third to a half to the total. The *average* U. S. exports of electrical goods from 1931 to 1935 was $62,635,000, and during 1936 to 1940 $105,585,000. The largest recent year was 1940, when the total was $116,709,000. The peak post-war I year was 1929 when the total was $121,357,000.

Possibilities for 1948

If the conditions assumed by "Foreign Trade after the War" (the statistical study and projection recently made by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce) are reached, and the total exports of electrical goods in 1948 amount to $195,000,000, then the following estimated distribution will be a *possibility:*

	Millions of dollars
Generators, converters, arc welding and generator parts and accessories	14.0
Primary batteries	5.3
Secondary batteries	5.0
Transformers	6.3
Power switches, lightning arrestors, etc.	4.0
Power switchboards	2.0
Meters and testing equipment	6.5
Motors and parts	20.0
Motor controls	4.0
Electric locomotives	2.0
Station and warehouse trucks	.4
Portable electric tools	2.0
Electric lamps	2.0
Lighting fixtures	5.0
Electric refrigerators	24.0
Other motor-driven household appliances	7.5
Domestic heating appliances	2.0
Industrial electric furnaces	2.0
X-ray and therapeutic apparatus	3.5
Radio transmitting and receiving apparatus	33.0
Wire-communication apparatus	6.0
Wiring devices	7.5
Other electrical appliances, n. e. s.	31.0
Total	195.0

Determining Influences

The varying life of equipment, the changing source of competition, the expansion of manufacturing plants where none existed—these are factors that tend to preclude an attempt to "pick up and continue from 1938." For example, although the source of incandescent lamps in the Netherlands may be destroyed, other factories have been established and still others expanded. Something similar has occurred with radio sets and tubes, storage batteries, wiring devices.

The life of some electrical equipment differs greatly in varying climates. Refrigerators in hot, humid climates such as those of India or the Philippines, if they are built to temperate-climate specifications, have a life of 3 to 4 years. The effects of diurnal temperature variations in places where the relative humidity approximates 100 percent is receiving attention of manufacturers planning for post-war export markets.

Plausible Expectations

To make projections into the future requires the setting down of criteria of facts, principles, opinions and assumptions, including wishful thinking. Let us cite here, realistically, some probable future trends that have a reasonably solid basis of plausibility.

In the first of the post-war years—

(1) There will be strong competitors, in Great Britain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

(2) There will be *new* competitors in Latin America, namely, Brazil and Argentina, whose progress the future must determine. They will influence mostly their own imports and not those of other countries.

(3) The factories of occupied Europe will not be quickly convertible to peace production.

(4) Europe will not immediately be a large market for household appliances, but will *develop.*

(Continued on p. 29)

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News by COUNTRIES

Argentina

Exchange and Finance

Exchange Regulations Revised.—On January 26 the Argentine Minister of Finance issued a decree under which numerous products were transferred from the list of products classified as nonregular exports to the list of regular exports. The effect of this transfer is a reduction from 3.9702 pesos per dollar to 3.3582 pesos per dollar in the rate at which exchange derived from exports of the affected commodities must be sold to the Central Bank. The principle commodities exported to the United States affected by this change are: Minerals, leather, vegetable oil, glands, dairy products, and small grains.

The announcement stated that increased exports of the affected products, heavy exchange cost to the Government, and the accumulation of large exchange balances abroad justified the transfer from the list of nonregular exports to the list of regular exports.

Institute for the Mobilization of Bank Investments To Be Liquidated.—By an Argentine Executive decree of December 28, 1943, the functions of the Institute for the Mobilization of Bank Investments are to be terminated. This action was taken under authority of article 18 of law No. 12157 of March 1935, under which the Institute was created. The Institute was established as part of the banking and currency reforms carried out in March 1935. The Institute received 390,000,000 pesos of the 701,000,000 pesos in profits resulting from the revaluation of Argentina's gold holdings which was carried out in connection with the banking and currency reforms. The law under which the Institute was created provided that it could be liquidated after 8 years at the request of the Central Bank.

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Customs Valuation Surcharge Reduced on Certain Articles.—The customs valuation surcharge on certain goods imported without interior wrappings has been modified by the Argentine Government. Heretofore the valuation of such articles when dutiable by legal weight or gross weight was subject to an increase of 10 percent (article 38 of the customs law) with the further provision that failure to declare the merchandise as unwrapped incurred penalty for improper declaration.

Decree No. 11,601, dated October 13, 1943, and published in the Boletin Oficial, November 27, provided for the reduction, until further notice, of the surcharge from 10 to 5 percent on goods classified under section XV of the tariff schedule (fabrics in general), section XVI (wearing apparel, including ready-made garments), and under section XVII (dry goods) on articles in which textile materials predominate.

Articles of iron and steel, or principally of iron and steel, and classified under section XI (hardware, naval equipment, and machinery in general) are declared exempt from the entire surcharge, by the terms of the decree.

The requirement with respect to declaration of goods lacking interior wrappings or packing is maintained in force.

[Holders of the circular "Preparing Shipments to Argentina," International Reference Service, volume I, No. 2, April 1941, should note the above changes in the subsection "Packing" on page 4.]

Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi

Wartime Commodity Controls

Direction of Wartime Production of Mines Reorganized.—The direction of Wartime Production of Mines in the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi has been reorganized by ordinance No. 343/S. G. of October 1, 1943, published in the Bulletin Administratif of October 10, 1943.

This Direction, which was created by ordinance No. 118/S. G. of April 15, 1942, under the Government General, now has its principal office at Leopoldville, with local offices to be established at suitable places in the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Its duties include the following:

1. The study, development, and coordination of all measures to assure the maximum mining production necessary for the war effort.
2. The examination, approval, and development of particular programs of each of the mining enterprises.
3. The control of execution of these programs.
4. Obtaining the greatest possible government assistance for mining exploitations.
5. The examination of all questions relative to the mines of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.
6. To study and lay the foundations for organization of a Service of Mines in Belgian Congo.
7. The inspection of mining enterprises.

The Geological Service, created by ordinance No. 127 bis/S. G. of December 6, 1939, has been attached to the Direction of Wartime Production of Mines.

The Cover Picture

Ammunition

Our cover picture this week—furnished by the Wartime Information Board (Canada)—may be considered as illustrating the feature article beginning on page 3, on Canada's program for the disposal of surplus war materials and plant facilities.

The monthly output of Dominion arsenals today comprises millions of rounds of small-arms ammunition, including eight types of .303-inch, five other calibers. Fuses, cartridge cases, primers, and gaines are, of course, among the other large-scale production items.

Bolivia

Transport and Communication

Transportation Disrupted.—Transportation facilities within Bolivia were reported late in January to be nearly paralyzed as a result of wash-outs and cave-ins on railroad lines. Airplane movements generally were hampered by bad weather.

Brazil

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Portland and Roman Cement: Import Duty Suspended for 90 Days.—The import duty on portland and roman cement has been suspended for a period of 90 days by terms of decree law No. 6198 of January 13, published in the Diario Oficial of January 15, 1944, and effective on the date of publication. Cement already in Brazilian ports or in transit will be entitled to this exemption.

A similar law was issued in August 1942 and was later extended for a further period of 90 days, expiring on February 20, 1943.

[See FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY of September 26, 1942, and January 23, 1943, for notices of previous suspensions of duty on cement.]

Free Entry of United States Army and Navy Supplies at All Ports.—Clearance, free of import duties and other customs fees, was authorized in all customs houses throughout Brazil to all war materials and products consigned to the United States Army and Navy or for the use of those entities or their agents, by order No. 104,516–43 of the Ministry of Finance,

published in the Diario Oficial of November 17, 1943.

Directives previously in effect permitted free entry of Army and Navy supplies at ports north of Rio de Janeiro. The new order extends this privilege to supplies entering at any port.

British East Africa

Exchange and Finance

Currency Board to Issue 1-Shilling Notes.—New 1-shilling currency notes are to be issued by the East African Currency Board on February 15, 1944, according to the Kenya Gazette, January 4, 1944.

The new note will be legal tender in the same manner as, and will be completely interchangeable with, the shilling coin. The notes are being issued because of temporary shortages of coin arising from insufficient mint capacity, together with the increasing demand for currency.

British West Indies

Economic Conditions

SITUATION IN BARBADOS

Retail business in Barbados, British West Indies, during December was extremely active. Prices were high and selections in many lines limited, but large amounts of money received from Barbadians abroad, in addition to Christmas funds made available locally, made price and selection secondary factors. Many firms reported a record December trade. Hardware and toy items were not as numerous as in past years, but sales of available goods were good. The cost-of-living index remained at the same figure (168) as in November (1939=100) compared with 166 during August 1943.

The introduction of variety B–37161 sugarcane in Barbados in recent years enabled the island to produce in 1943 the second-largest sugar crop on record, despite below-average rainfall and reduced sugarcane acreage resulting from compulsory planting of food crops. As larger areas of land are replanted to the B–37161 variety it is expected that production will increase despite reduced acreage.

The fall sweetpotato crop had been planted and was reported to be in excellent condition. The cotton crop was developing well but there were indications of slight attacks by defoliating worms. The current yarn crop is poor because of a labor shortage at the time of cultivation.

Canada

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Personal Gifts of Cigarettes, Tobacco, and Alcoholic Beverages from Members of the Canadian Active Service Forces Abroad to Relatives or Friends in Canada no Longer Admitted Duty Free.—Cigarettes, tobacco, and alcoholic beverages no longer may be included in personal gifts to relatives or friends in Canada from members of the Canadian active service forces serving abroad, which, as gift parcels, during the period of the war, are granted duty-free entry into Canada, according to a revised customs memorandum issued by the Department of National Revenue, Ottawa, on January 19, 1944.

The above customs treatment continues to be accorded to personal gifts not including cigarettes, tobacco, or alcoholic beverages, sent to relatives or friends from Canadians serving with British or Allied forces abroad.

Gifts entitled to Canadian customs entry under the above order are exempted from the war exchange tax of 10 percent ad valorem.

[For previous announcement, see FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY of November 25, 1939.]

Fresh Kumquats Imported Into Canada From the United States: Duty and Tax Free.—Kumquats imported into Canada from the United States and other countries entitled to intermediate tariff rates, are made duty-free and exempted from the war exchange tax of 10 percent ad valorem, according to an order in council retroactively in effect since December 1, 1943, which established a new tariff item (96a), published in a Customs Memorandum, series D, No. 47 (T. C. 147) by the Department of National Revenue, Ottawa, on January 5, 1944.

Formerly imports of this fruit from the United States were subject to the ad valorem trade agreement rate of 10 percent (also the war exchange tax) while the rates for imports under the intermediate and general tariffs were 15 percent and 20 percent, respectively.

In announcing the free entry of kumquats, which are imported into Canada largely for making candied peel and preserves, it was stated that although preserved kumquats are being sold at prices which prevailed in the basic period, the landed cost in Canada of imported fresh kumquats has more than doubled during the past 2 years. Therefore, as a compensatory measure, the above action was taken.

Well-drilling Machinery: Exempt from War Exchange Tax.—Imports into Canada, from any source, of well-drilling machinery are exempt from the war exchange tax of 10 percent ad valorem effective January 1, 1944, according to a revision of a customs memorandum, series D, No. 47 (T. C. 106), published by the Department of National Revenue, Ottawa, on January 7, 1944.

The order announcing the revision continues the duty-free entry of well-drilling machinery, although it changes slightly the original order effective February 1, 1943, which granted free entry into Canada of all machinery, apparatus, and parts to be used exclusively in exploratory work or development of, petroleum, natural-gas, or water wells by establishing a new tariff item (848).

The revised order reads as follows:

All machinery and apparatus and parts thereof (including motive power and rope) and drilling mud, for use exclusively in ex-

Pertinent Comments on World Economy Today

[Being one of a series of excerpts from books, pamphlets, and speeches]

UNRRA's Relationship to Intelligent Business Self-Interest

Although the Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will, of course, center its work upon the more immediate task of relieving acute distress in the liberated territories and cannot undertake the task of long-range economic reconstruction, nevertheless some people will fear particularly that helping other people to get back onto their feet again will have the ultimate effect of increasing competition for our own producers and consequent interference with our own efforts to achieve higher living standards after the war. These fears are real, even if mistaken, and must be frankly faced.

People keep forgetting that the more you help others to produce the more you enable them to consume. We here in the United States need not worry about being cut out from markets by foreign competition after the war *if the world markets are large and prosperous.* Our industries are amply able to take care of themselves in a world where there is a lively demand for all kinds of products. The real danger against which we have to guard is a return to the world situation of the thirties where even the most efficient business had a hard struggle to show a profit because people were not able to buy.

The hope of future peace depends upon how far the nations of the world can learn to work cooperatively for common ends—can learn the give-and-take which all genuine cooperation involves for the sake of gaining larger, more far-reaching objectives. Lasting peace cannot be won through military strength alone. It can come only through such international cocoperation.

In this forward-looking, constructive attempt to solve the problem of relief and rehabilitation we face an issue more crucial even than relief. Here we face the acid test of whether the United Nations can or cannot learn to work wholeheartedly together for the great objective of future security and lasting peace. Failure in this first practical step forward would spell disaster to our hopes for lasting peace. But *we shall not fail.*

(From an address by Francis B. Sayre, Diplomatic Advisor to the Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.)

Portuguese Language Courses Draw Large Enrollments

More than ever before in the history of North American educational institutions, United States colleges are giving attention to the study of the Portuguese language. Enrollments in these courses by students who are interested in Central and South American commerce, culture, and social institutions have increased measurably. College faculties interpret this interest as a concern for the furtherance of the Good Neighbor policy in all its phases.

The University of Minnesota has included Portuguese as a regular language in its College of Science, Literature, and Arts. Columbia University reports that the enrollment in the courses in Portuguese "has increased 124 percent," according to Dr. Frederico de Onis, professor of Spanish and Portuguese. Columbia University now is one of the few universities in the United States to award a Doctor of Philosophy degree in Portuguese.

Barnard College has added a new class in intermediate Portuguese grammar and literature, taught by Maria de Lourdes Sa Pereira, Technical Adviser for the Ministry of Education in Brazil.

The Horace Mann-Lincoln School of Teachers College, Columbia University, gave an intensive course in Portuguese during the summer of 1943, in cooperation with the Office of Inter-American Affairs, under the direction of Senhora Sa Pereira.

The New York City Board of Education recently passed a resolution authorizing the teaching of Portuguese in Central Commercial High School, Technical Evening High School, and Washington Irving School.

Dr. Gordon R. Mirick, Assistant Director of the Division of Teachers College Schools and School Experimentation, was also instrumental in furthering the plans of the Board of Education in seeking to introduce Portuguese and to bring about the acceptance of that language for admission on the same basis as French and German. The following colleges have already accepted the suggestion: Barnard, Columbia, Wellesley, Smith, Queens, and Long Island University.

[The *commercial* importance of a knowledge of the Portuguese language was stressed in a feature article in the June 26, 1943, issue of FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY under the title "Portuguese Is Worth Learning!"]

ploratory or discovery work in connection with, and development, depletion, and production of petroleum or natural-gas wells; seamless, lap-welded, and electric-welded iron or steel casing, tubing, and drill pipe for use in connection with natural-gas or oil wells.

The above machinery continues to be exempt also from the sales tax.

[For previous announcement see FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY of February 20, 1943.]

Grains and Millfeeds: Subject to Export Permit.—Specified grains and millfeeds require an export permit effective January 21, 1944, regardless of value, when exported from Canada to any destination from any port in the Provinces of British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, according to a customs memorandum issued by the Department of National Revenue, Ottawa, on January 11.

The grains and millfeeds included in the order are: Alfalfa meal; grain screenings of feed grade; oil cake meals (linseed and soybean); wheat bran, shorts, and middlings; wheat (grade four or lower), oats and barley and any combination or mixture of these or of either of them with other feed grains, whole or ground; and wheat germ and wheat-germ middlings.

The Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce in announcing the requirements stated that more control is necessary over the export of feedstuffs which are subject to the payment of Dominion subsidies or other assistance. There has been a considerable movement of these products inasmuch as heretofore shipments valued at less than $5 did not require an export permit.

Ceylon

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Tea: Export Duty Reduced.—The duty on tea exported from Ceylon has been reduced from 8 to 5 Ceylon cents per 100 pounds of tea, effective from June 23, 1943. (There are 100 Ceylon cents to the Ceylon rupee, which equals approximately $0.30 in United States currency.)

Chile

Exchange and Finance

Balanced Budget for 1944 Approved.—The budget for 1944 as promulgated by the President of Chile on December 31, 1943, is practically balanced. Revenues are estimated at 3,787,994,544 pesos ($195,460,518 at the official rate of 5.16 cents per peso) and expenditures at 222 pesos less than revenue. The budget as originally presented estimated revenues at 3,469,609,000 pesos ($179,031,824) and expenditures at 3,707,198,048 pesos ($191,291,419) leaving a deficit of about 237,639,000 pesos (approximately $12,260,000). The Finance Minister later increased his estimate of the deficit to 953,000,000 pesos ($49,174,800). The final balancing of the budget was made possible by a supplementary tax bill increasing estimated tax receipts by 544,000,000 pesos ($28,070,400) as compared with the preceding year and by reducing estimated expenditures. Details of the tax bill have not been received.

In connection with the approval of a balanced budget, it should be noted that the budget for 1943 as approved showed a surplus of about 79,000 pesos ($4,076). However, the Minister of Finance on October 28, 1943, estimated that 1943 would close with a deficit of 570,000,000 pesos ($28,412,000). The greater-than-anticipated deficit in 1943 was caused by supplementary appropriations without provisions for the corresponding revenues and by receipts smaller than those estimated.

The budget of 1944 as compared with that of 1943 is shown in the table following:

[In millions of pesos]

	1943	1944
RECEIPTS		
National property	59	50
National services	226	231
Direct and indirect taxes	2,394	2,939
Miscellaneous income	507	568
Total receipts	3,186	3,788
EXPENDITURES		
Ministry of the Interior	482	592
Ministry of Finance	426	565
Ministry of National Defense:		
Subsecretariat of War	500	529
Subsecretariat of the Navy	369	437
Subsecretariat of Aviation	90	124
Ministry of Public Education	477	515
Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare	264	341
Ministry of Public Works and Communications	254	299
Ministry of Justice	97	134
Others	227	252
Total expenditures	3,186	3,788

Free Trading in Metallic Gold and Coin Reestablished.—Free trading in metallic and coined gold in Chile was reestablished by decree No. 4417 of December 28, 1943, which was issued under authority contained in the economic law (No. 7747) of December 23, 1943. The exportation of gold, however, remains prohibited except by the Central Bank and the Mining Credit Institute. Free trading was reestablished by requiring the mint to auction every 2 weeks on the Santiago stock exchange the equivalent in gold coin of gold bars or dust received by it. A decree of January 6, 1944, provided for such auctioning on the Valparaiso Stock Exchange as well as that of Santiago.

The mint is required to accept all gold offered by miners and to coin it in accordance with the monetary law of October 14, 1925, which fixed the gold content of the peso at 0.183057 grams of fine gold. One gram of gold is thus equivalent to 5.4628 pesos, and at $35 per ounce the gold content of the Chilean peso is valued at about 20.599 cents. Payment to the owners of gold coined and auctioned is made at the average price received at the auction in question, presumably after deducting charges of the mint. The mint makes no charge for coinage when the price of the coins auctioned is less than 45 pesos per gram of fine gold; but a charge is made when the price exceeds 45 pesos per gram.

The first auction was held on the Santiago Stock Exchange on January 13, 1944, when a total of 237,000 gold pesos were auctioned in lots ranging from 100 pesos to 25,700 pesos. Bidding opened at 1,085 paper pesos per 100 peso gold coin and closed at 950. The latter price is equivalent to 1614.16 pesos per ounce of fine gold, which in turn is equivalent to an exchange rate of about 46.12 pesos per United States dollar. On the other hand, the three official rates for dollars in Chile are 19.37, 25, and 31 pesos per dollar and the free-market rate is about 32.50 pesos per dollar. Thus it is apparent that if the value of the peso in terms of gold reflected by the recent auction represents its true value, existing exchange rates over-value the Chilean unit. At 31 pesos per dollar the peso is over-valued by 48.8%; at 25 pesos per dollar it is over-valued by 84.5%; and at 19.37 pesos per dollar it is over-valued by 138.1%. It is believed in Chilean financial circles, however, that prices at the first auction do not represent the market's ultimate valuation and that the auction price will decline further before becoming stabilized.

It is expected that as a result of the stimulus to gold mining by the new move, production will increase substantially. In the first 10 months of 1943 Chilean production of gold, excluding that exported as part of the content of copper bars and ores, amounted to 1,223.5 kilograms, equivalent to an annual rate of 1,500 kilograms, or about 48,226 ounces.

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Duties on Electric Light Bulbs Automatically Reduced.—Effective September 24, 1943, the import duty assessed on incandescent bulbs for lighting, decoration, heating, or for tensions of from 100 to 250 volts, with the Edison-type screw base, automatically reverted from 3 gold pesos to 0.50 gold peso per gross kilogram. This reduction was in accordance with the provisions of Chilean law No. 5692, effective on its publication September 24, 1935, which provided that for a period of 8 years from the date of publication the duty was increased from 0.50 to 3 gold pesos per gross kilogram and that on the expiration of the period the duties would revert to those in effect prior to the enactment of the law, or 0.50 gold peso per gross kilogram. The 8-year period having expired on September 24, 1943, the Superintendent of Customs, with the approval of the Minister of Finance, based on an exchange of notes appearing in the Boletin de Aduanas for November 1943, announced the automatic reduction in duty.

Transport and Communication

Highway Provisions in Concepcion Budget.—The sum of 810,863 pesos has been provided in the regular budget of the provincial highway department of Concepcion, Chile, for the year 1944. Extraordinary funds allotted for highway maintenance and construction will increase this total to 2,611,056 pesos (approximately $85,600 in United States currency).

Air Services Augmented.—Weekly air passenger and mail service between Santiago and Puerto Montt, Chile, was announced by Linea Aerea Nacional (LAN) to start early in January, to supplement the weekly round trip between Concepcion and Santiago. Intermediate stops will be made at Cauquenes, Concepcion, and Temuco.

Colombia

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Straw Hats and Leather Hat Bands: Import Duties Modified.—Straw hats, such as those called "panama," not finished or trimmed, were made dutiable in Colombia at 0.50 peso each, and those finished or trimmed were made dutiable at 1 peso each by law No. 52, published in the Diario Oficial of December 23, 1943. These hats were formerly dutiable at 3 pesos and 3.60 pesos, respectively, per gross kilogram.

The same decree also increased the duty on leather sweat bands for hats from 1.50 to 5 pesos per gross kilogram, and established a new classification (tariff item No. 102–a) covering bands of artificial or imitation leather, dutiable at 3 pesos per gross kilogram.

Denmark

Transport and Communication

Railway Link Completed.—The double-track railway between Skorping and Stovring, Denmark, the last link of the double-track railroad between Aalborg and Halbro, is reported to have been completed in August 1943. The cost was approximately 2,000,000 crowns.

Ecuador

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Customs Tariff Revised; Import Duties on Many Products Increased.—A revised Ecuadoran customs tariff, which became effective on December 9, 1943, was promulgated by decree No. 1757 of November 12, 1943.

The revised tariff incorporates the changes in the rates of duty made since issuance of the previous tariff in 1938, and also includes newly established changes in rates, mostly increases, affecting many classifications. The new increases in the tariff range from approximately 5 percent of the former duties to several times the previous rates. It is stated that in some cases these increases are for protection of local industries and in others represent higher duties on so-called "luxury goods."

[A comparative analysis of the new and old tariffc will be announced in a subsequent issue of FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY.]

General Additional Duty on All Exports.—An ad valorem duty of three-fourths of 1 percent was levied in Ecuador on all exports by Executive decree of November 11, 1943, published in the Official Register under law No. 959 and issued as customs circular No. 464.

This tax is being levied for the purpose of providing funds for the Ecuadoran Cultural Institute in Quito.

Export Duty Imposed on Cocoa Exports.—Ecuadoran cocoa shipments have been made subject to an export duty of 4.5 percent of the value shown in the export documents, by decree No. 1985 of December 1, 1943, as published in Ecuadoran customs tariff circular No. 463 of December 22, 1943. This export duty,

"Cutting Through the Jungle With a Golden Track"

The Belgian Information Center in New York City—an agency representing one of the important members of the United Nations in this war—has etched in a few graphic words, in a recent statement, the spirit and aspect of the Belgian Congo today:

"The Congo," say the Belgians, "is a state of transition between two eras. This enigma, a million square miles of jungles, mountains, and savannahs, sprawls over the equator, shaking itself awake after centuries of troubled sleep. Stanley's Africa, Conrad's Africa, the Africa of high-powered travel films and purple pulp sagas, slowly fades.

"In its place rises the concrete realization of the colony that was a dream in the mind of a Belgian King. Factories, hospitals, laboratories, hotels, rise over the memory of mud huts. The powerful Radio-Leo station broadcasts to and transmits programs between England and America.

"Rivers connect the inaccessible regions with civilized areas, flowing into the fabulous Congo, bringing vital products to the wharves of 'Leo.' Thousands of rail and air miles link the industrial arteries. The gigantic tin and copper mines work on 24-hour shifts; natives from the deep bush produce glittering towers of ingots for the machines of victory.

"Slowly but methodically, the industrious Belgians are achieving a miracle in the wilderness. The Administrators, collaborating with the local chiefs, have exterminated cannibalism and ritual murders.

"Andre Cauvin has recently returned to the United States from a year's tour in the Congo. He has filmed the picturesque native life and the modern achievements of the Belgians, photographing with impartiality the natives, the allied trucks being assembled at Paulis, the charmless docks of the new industries, the chiaroscuro of a new structure rising over an ancient foundation. Here is the shape of the Belgian Congo. Here are representative faces of its millions who are moving out of a chaotic past into the dimensions of a new unity."

which must be paid previous to the export of the cocoa, is in addition to the regular fees charged for shipping papers.

Amendment of Prohibition of Exports of Hides and Skins.—The exportation of skins of tiger and ocelot, nutria, wild pig, and deer from Ecuador is now permitted according to Executive decree No. 1765 of November 13, 1943 (customs circular No. 460), amending the Executive decree of October 15, 1943.

[See FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY of November 27, 1943, for previous announcement of the above prohibition.]

Rice: New Export Quota Established.—A supplementary Ecuadoran rice export quota of 200,000 quintals (1 quintal= 101.42 pounds) effective until June 1, 1944, was established by an unnumbered Executive decree dated January 15, 1944. This decree also provides that the Executive reserve the right to retain a percentage of the rice (exported under this quota) up to 20 percent of the volume.

This decree increases by 200,000 quintals the rice export quota of 800,000 quintals set by the Executive decree of May 8, 1943.

France

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Gasogenes: Exportation Prohibited.—The exportation of gasogenes from France was prohibited by a decree of October 29, 1943, according to the Swiss economic press of December 4, 1943.

French Cameroun

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Postage Stamps: Export License Required.—Postage stamps may be exported from French Cameroun to foreign countries only after an export license is obtained from the Bureau of General Economy at Douala, according to a notice published in the Journal Officiel of French Cameroun on November 15, 1943.

Such licenses contain a commitment by the exporter to turn over the exchange value to the local exchange office.

As an exception, however, exchanges of postage stamps of French Cameroun against foreign stamps may be permitted without export license, provided that the amount is limited and that each shipment is submitted to prior approval of the director of the local exchange office at Douala.

Lima's New Fleet of Omnibusses

President Prado, of Peru, in company with the Alcalde of Lima, Señor Luis Gallo Perras, has inspected the new fleet of omnibusses assembled by the Lima branch of a U. S. motor-car oversea corporation for account of the Lima Municipality. Fifty-two of the 100 busses ordered have now been delivered, and 28 of them have been placed in service on the Rimac-Lima-Pueblo Libre (old Magdalena) line. The bus bodies, constructed in shops at Lima, are mounted on standard truck chassis of a popular U. S. make of motor car. Their capacity is 25 passengers seated and 5 standing. From a report in the newspaper El Comercio, of Lima.)

French North Africa

Wartime Commodity Controls

Hides and Skins: Collection, Distribution, and Trade Controlled in Algeria.—The collection, distribution of, and transactions in raw hides and skins of all kinds produced in Algeria were placed under the control of the Governor General of Algeria, to be carried out according to his directives, by an order of September 18, 1943, published in the Journal Officiel of Algeria on September 28.

Raw hides and skins are to be allotted monthly by the Government General among all Algerian tanners, according to the production program established, and may not be purchased directly by tanners.

Direction of Agriculture, Commerce, and Supply Created in Morocco.—A single Direction of Agriculture, Commerce, and Supply has been created in the French Zone of Morocco, effective from November 15, 1943, by a residential order of November 12, published in the Bulletin Officiel of November 19.

The new Direction unites and regroups the services of the former Direction of Agricultural Production and those of the former Direction of Commerce and Supply.

Hogs: Administrative Bureau Established in Morocco.—An Administrative Bureau for Hogs was established in the French Zone of Morocco, charged with control of production, distribution, and transformation of hogs, by an order of November 1, 1943, published in the Bulletin Officiel of November 19.

Hungary

Transport and Communication

Projected Construction.—The sum of 72,000,000 pengös is to be expended for post-war construction of highways and railroads through the forest regions of Hungary, reports the Nazi press.

India

Wartime Commodity Controls

"Frustrated Cargo": Subject to Price Control Provisions.—Stores falling under the description of "frustrated cargo" are subject to the price-control provision of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance recently enacted in India, according to an announcement of the Government of India dated December 22, 1943.

These stores may not be sold at an amount in excess of that represented by the addition of 20 percent or the addition allowed by normal trade practice, whichever is less, to the landed cost in the case of imports or to the cost of production for other articles.

The authorities charged with the disposal of "frustrated cargo" are required to inform prospective purchasers that the stores must be resold in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance. For the purpose of arriving at the retail sale price, those disposing of the stores are permitted to take the landed cost of similar goods, at the time of sale, as the actual landed cost.

[See FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY of January 8, 1944, for an announcement of the enactment of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance.]

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Import Trade Control: Redistribution of Import-Licensing Powers.—Under a notification of July 1, 1943, the import-licensing system of India was revised. The revision did not materially affect the list of articles (which includes practically all commodities) subject to import license. The principal effect of the revision is a redistribution of import-licensing powers. The change is intended, according to the stated purpose, to simplify and expedite licensing procedure generally.

The number of import-licensing authorities is reduced. The Steel Import Controller and the Machine Tool Controller at Calcutta retain their existing powers but licensing authority over the remaining categories of imports is confined to the Chief Controller of Imports in New Delhi, assisted by deputies at Calcutta and Bombay and the Import Trade Controllers at the four main ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, and Madras. This arrangement affords the particular advantage to industries located at or

Monthly Locomotive Mileage, Canada

How many miles does a locomotive travel during a month? That question is frequently asked, but, like many of the $64 queries, the answer depends on various factors, including the particular service and the type of locomotive. For example, out of the 2,570 engines in use on the Canadian National Railways, there are nearly 40 which build up a total monthly mileage *in excess of 10,000 miles each*, and some of these powerful units may total up to 16,000 miles during 30 days' operation. This is an achievement, say Canadians, because wartime conditions have greatly increased the weight of both freight and passenger trains.

near Calcutta and Bombay that they will no longer have to refer to New Delhi for licenses covering many of their requirements, as such licenses will be obtainable from the Deputy Chief Controllers of Imports stationed at Calcutta and Bombay.

Licenses already issued under the superseded notifications, to cover shipments in the July to December 1943 period, or revalidated to cover such shipments, were continued acceptable as valid at the customhouses and new licenses, under the new notification, were not required.

Transport and Communication

Freight Carloadings.—Freight carloadings of the Indian railways decreased 6.37 percent on the broad-gage and increased by 3.44 percent on the meter-gage in November 1943 compared with November 1942.

From April to November 30, 1943, freight carloadings were higher by 0.68 percent on the broad-gage and by 9.91 percent on the meter-gage.

Madagascar

Wartime Commodity Controls

Soap To Contain Only Specified Fats.—The only fats which may be used for the industrial manufacture of soaps of all kinds in Madagascar are fatty substances extracted from Copra and from India nuts (croton or curcas), by an order of November 12, 1943, published in the Journal Officiel of Madagascar on November 20.

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Wheat Flour: Import Standards Fixed.—Flours imported into Madagascar for the manufacture of bread must be exclusively of wheat, freed from waste, by an order of November 8, 1943, published in the Journal Officiel of Madagascar on November 20.

Bread flours must be white, without numerous specks, dry (less than 14 percent of humidity), of normal odor, and must give a bread of good quality.

Mauritius

Wartime Commodity Controls

Board Appointed to Control Production and Sale of Leaf Tobacco.—A Tobacco Board has been appointed by the Governor of Mauritius to exercise full control over the production and sale of leaf tobacco in the Colony, according to the "Tobacco Production and Marketing Ordnance, 1943," published in the Government Gazette, July 31, 1943.

The Governor appointed the Director of Agriculture as Chairman of the new Board, which replaces the Board appointed under the 1930 tobacco ordinance.

The Board will have the following powers:

(1) To fix the grades and prices of leaf tobacco; (2) To buy, grade, pack, adapt for sale, sell and export or otherwise dispose of all leaf tobacco received; (3) To manufacture and sell tobacco extract, tobacco dust for insecticidal purposes, and nicotine; (4) To promote and encourage research, education and cooperation in connection with the production, sale and marketing of tobacco; and (5) To buy and sell to any producer anything required for the production of leaf tobacco.

All tobacco producers must hold certificates for the current year issued by the Board which will allot to each a basic quota and acreage.

The Board, subject to the Governor's approval, may borrow money and employ such funds as are required to promote and encourage research in tobacco matters. The Board may also encourage production by bonuses to be paid from a bonus equalization reserve which it is authorized to establish from its profits.

Mexico

Transport and Communication

Proposed Airport.—A post-war project contemplated in Mexico is an airport at Nuevo Laredo, proposed by the Compañia Mexicana de Aviación.

Paraguay

Economic Conditions

The general economic outlook of Paraguay at the end of 1943 was quite favorable. Business was active, and while prices tended to increase there were few basic shortages. The financial situation continued sound, and agriculture was much improved. Other elements which contributed to the generally favorable picture were: The signing of the Argentine-Paraguayan Trade Treaty and Financial Convention as well as certain other agreements; the solution of several of the shortages in basic commodities; and promulgation of comprehensive legislation establishing an agricultural supervised-credit program.

Argentine-Paraguayan Treaties Ratified

On December 15, in Buenos Aires, the Argentine-Paraguayan Trade Treaty and supplementary financial conventions were formally ratified during a visit of President Morinigo of Paraguay to the Argentine capital. They became effective January 15, 1944. A series of further agreements were also signed between the two countries. These include the revision of text books pertaining to the two countries; the exchange of postal and telegraph employees; the creation of direct mail-car service between Asuncion and Buenos Aires; the prevention of the entry of printed matter prohibited by either country; and the extension to Paraguay of free port privileges at the Argentine ports of Buenos Aires and Rosario.

In addition to the foregoing agreements, the Argentine Government also undertook to expedite the construction of the north-south arterial highway which is to have as its northern terminus the city of Clorinda, Argentina, which is directly across the river from Asuncion. The L. A. M. E. air line from Buenos Aires to Iguazu, which is operated by the Argentine Government, is to be prolonged from the Argentine city of Posadas to Asuncion.

Agricultural Prospects

By the end of December, the crops had all been sown, and rains in November and December were abundant and well distributed. With the opening of the new

(Continued on p. 25)

Air Passengers to Latin America Benefit by New Connections

A further step in providing the best possible connections for international wartime passengers using the Clipper planes to and from Latin America via the great aerial gateway of New Orleans has been taken with the inauguration of an additional daily round-trip by Eastern Airlines to New Orleans.

Northbound international passengers arriving by Pan American Clipper from Central and South America and the Canal Zone at 6:20 p. m. can make easy connection, after customs clearance, with the Eastern Airlines plane departing at 8:30 p. m. for Washington and New York, arriving at those cities early the following morning.

Likewise, additional facilities for southbound passengers are now afforded with Eastern Airlines' 5:30 p. m. arrival from the east in New Orleans—departure of the next Pan American Stratoclipper for Central America being at 1:50 a. m., connecting at the Canal Zone with Panagra (Pan American-Grace Airways) down the west coast of South America.

News by COMMODITIES

Aeronautical Products

Australia to Manufacture Engines

Australia is providing for the manufacture of additional aeronautical equipment with the expenditure of £1,250,000 for the production of modern, liquid-cooled, high-power engines in New South Wales, states a British technical magazine.

At a factory in Victoria equipment will be concentrated for building maintenance spares for both single and twin-row engines, and later the complete engines.

Coal, Coke, and Peat

Canadian Coal and Coke Production

Coal production in Canada in the first 10 months of 1943 totaled 14,570,000 tons, states an official Canadian report. Output of 1,541,000 tons in October was an improvement over the 1,441,000 tons reported for the preceding month and almost equaled the 1,588,000 tons produced in October 1942.

A total of 2,867,000 tons of coke was produced in the January-to-October 1943 period, October output increasing to 349,000 tons from the 326,000 tons produced in September and 278,000 tons in October 1942.

China's Coal Output

China's coal output for the first half of 1943 reached 3,000,000 tons, states the foreign press.

New Zealand Peat Wax Investigated

A wax (similar to montan wax) obtainable from peat in the Chatham Islands, New Zealand, has been investigated by the British Imperial Institute, states a British trade journal. Among the conclusions reached after a chemical examination were that it melts at 10° C. lower than montan wax; that peat wax could be used as boot polishes; and that consideration should be given to extracting the "asphaltic" content by a petrol process.

Previous tests of New Zealand peat as a wax were undertaken by the Institute in 1926. Shortages of wax as a result of wartime conditions have resulted in renewed interest in this development.

FDA to Purchase 332,000 Bales of Raw Cotton for Allies

The Food Distribution Administration expects to purchase about 332,000 bales of raw cotton on the open market for shipment to our Allies, says an announcement by the War Food Administration.

Purchase announcements have been sent to the trade, and bidders have been requested to submit offers. Acceptance will be made on or before midnight (EWT) February 15, 1944. Cotton purchased, and to be purchased, from the Commodity Credit Corporation will be sufficient to meet present Lend-Lease requirements for irrigated cotton and grades and staples other than those specified in the announcement.

No offer will be accepted for less than 50 bales of cotton of one grade and staple or for less than 100 bales of cotton for delivery at any one point.

Construction

Argentine Housing Project

Argentina has allotted $50,000,000 pesos for a low-cost housing project. Under one plan being considered, 1,360 three-room and 5,118 two-room houses will be constructed at an average cost of 7,000 pesos each. One-half of this number will be built in Buenos Aires and the remainder in various parts of the country.

Post-War Construction Planned by Vancouver, Canada

A post-war construction program is planned by Vancouver, British, Columbia, Canada, at an estimated cost of $25,000,000, states the foreign press. Allotments for various developments include: $8,484,000 for street improvements and extensions; $4,000,000 for sewers; $1,150,000 for water works; $3,850,000 for bridge construction; and $600,000 for an incinerator.

Electrical Machinery and Equipment

Canadian Power Situation

Canadian consumption of electricity reached a new high in 1943, states a Dominion publication. The number of kilowatt-hours used was 29,400,000,000 compared with 26,700,000,000 in 1942.

There was a notable increase in thermoelectric and hydroelectric production in Canada during October 1943, or a total of 3,458,568,000 kilowatt-hours. This was 292,382,000 kilowatt-hours more than was produced in September 1943, according to an official Dominion publication.

Indian Hydroelectric Project

Post-war plans of India include a hydroelectric project to be located on the border of Madras and Orissa Provinces. The cost is estimated at 25,200,000 rupees, the foreign press states.

Spanish Imports of Electrical Equipment

Figures recently released in Spain indicate an increase in the value of electrical equipment imported in 1942, especially power plants and accessories, cables, radio tubes, and telephone apparatus, states the foreign press.

The following table gives the value of equipment imported in 1942 and the principal countries of origin, together with the amount of increase or decrease compared with 1941.

[In thousands of pesetas]

Description of equipment and countries of origin	1942	Increase or decrease compared with 1941
Dynamos, motors, fans, alternators, transformers, starters, rheostats, and parts:		
Up to 100 kilograms—Total	2,394	+970
Germany	1,401	+1,034
France	56	(1)
Switzerland	573	+247
Britain	52	+7
United States	38	−134
Italy	47	+1
From 100 to 5,000 kilograms—Total	2,454	+922
Germany	534	+282
France	10	+8
Switzerland	1,399	+1,086
United States	13	−87
Over 5,000 kilograms—Total	665	−1,211
Germany	194	+164
Switzerland	345	−1,351
Sweden	40	+40
Britain	9	−140
Generating sets and rotary convertors up to 5,000 kilograms—Total	943	+47
Germany	19	+10
Sweden	30	+14
United States	9	+3
Switzerland	164	+103
Denmark	296	(1)
France	424	(1)
Electric meters, voltmeters, ammeters, and electro-medical apparatus—Total	1,811	+1,436
Germany	1,374	+1,241
France	141	+69
Switzerland	252	+164
Switchboards—Total	79	−64
Germany	16	...
United States	2	−81
Heaters, cookers, hot plates, and similar items—Total	103	+75
Germany	88	+75
United States	3	(1)
Switzerland	8	(1)

(1) Comparative figures not available.

[In thousands of pesetas]

Description of equipment and countries of origin	1942	Increase or decrease compared with 1941
Dry batteries—Total	114	+101
Germany	68	+57
Denmark	46	+46
Lamps, complete—Total	425	+97
Germany	365	+195
Italy	25	−38
Mercury-vapor lamps—Total	300	+2
Germany	169	+141
Cables:		
Over 1 centimeter in diameter—Total	340	+232
Britain	302	+285
Not exceeding 1 centimeter in diameter—Total	100	+69
Germany	54	+37
Britain	11	+10
Telegraph and telephone apparatus—Total	1,909	+549
Germany	834	+658
Holland	352	+264
United States	64	−285
Britain	61	+58
Radio tubes—Total	720	+372
Germany	380	+252
Hungary	224	+223
United States	7	−107
Switches, circuit-breakers, lamp holders, and similar items—Total	1,513	+550
Germany	931	+617
United States	6	−58
Switzerland	433	(1)

[1] Comparative figures not available.

Washing-Machine Manufacture Scheduled in Canada

Electric washing machines are scheduled for production in Canada during the year 1944, reports a Canadian trade journal. The number to be manufactured, however, will be only a fraction of the output during the last full production year, it is stated.

Swedish Power Situation

Because hydroelectric plants in Sweden have been expanding, the demand for power is being adequately supplied despite the war. Several large plants were under construction prior to 1939, and a number have been started since. It is reported that by the end of 1944, if water conditions remain at normal, Sweden's hydroelectric plants will have the capacity to produce 12,350,000,000 kilowatt-hours annually, a 50-percent increase over the 8,300,000,000 kilowatt-hours produced in 1939.

Between 1913 and 1939, electric-power production increased from 1,449,000,000 to 9,054,000,000 kilowatt-hours, and consumption increased from 1,353,000,000 to 7,943,000,000 kilowatt-hours.

In addition to power-plant improvements, two transmission lines from northern to central and southern Sweden are being constructed. Also catchment basins now have a total capacity of 3,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours compared with 1,800,000,000 kilowatt-hours in 1939.

The State has invested approximately 30,000,000,000 crowns annually in power plants since 1937. This is almost double the 18,000,000,000 crowns spent annually during 1936 and 1937.

The water condition in January 1943 was above average. During 1939–40 the water-power index was only 87 percent of the normal index; in 1940–41, 92 percent, and in 1941–42, 86 percent.

All of urban Sweden and 90 percent of the rural areas are electrified. Electric trains comprise 85 percent of all transportation on the State Railways.

Puerto Rican Hydroelectric Project

The Caonillas hydroelectric plant in San Juan, Puerto Rico, will be constructed by the Puerto Rico Water Resource Authority. The estimated cost is $6,100,000, says the foreign press.

Foodstuffs and Allied Products

Eire's Agricultural Output

Agricultural output in Eire for the year 1942–43 was valued at £86,203,000 compared with £76,709,000 in the preceding year and £62,161,000 in 1929–30.

The value of production, including peat, increased to 145.1 points in 1942–43 compared with 100 in 1929–30. The total volume of output, however, decreased by 7.7 percent last year as compared with 1941–42.

While values increased, volume of livestock and livestock products decreased from 100 points in 1929–30 to 78.7 in 1942–43.

Of the total output, the export surplus was valued at only £19,173,000, indicating that 77.8 percent of the total production was consumed domestically.

Coffee

Ecuadoran Exports

Coffee receipts at the port of Guayaquil, Ecuador, in December 1943, amounted to only 2,600 quintals of 101.4 pounds each. This decline was seasonal, however, inasmuch as deliveries are heaviest from July to October, when the principal crop is harvested.

December wholesale quotations in United States currency on first-grade coffee suitable for export from Ecuador, compared with quotations for December 1942, were as follows:

Quotation	December 1942	December 1943
	Per pound	*Per pound*
Average	$0.085	$0.063
Maximum	.092	.066
Minimum	.078	.061

For the 11-month period ended November 30, 1943, Ecuadoran coffee exports were more than 100 percent greater than for the comparable period of 1942. During 1943 the United States took approximately 95 percent of all the coffee exported from Ecuador. The only other markets for Ecuadoran coffee were Chile and Bolivia.

Coffee exports in December 1943 amounted to 22,801 bags of 60 kilograms each, according to an unofficial source.

New Fertilizer Plant for Colombia?

The Instituto de Fomento Industrial, of Colombia, is planning to establish a chemical-fertilizer plant in that Republic, says an article in the newspaper El Siglo, of Bogota.

Surveys looking toward that end are now being conducted. Two factors to be considered, it is stated, are (1) the chemicals that could be extracted from the soil in the region near the proposed plant and (2) the availability of electric power. Mentioned as a possible location is the important industrial and trading center of Medellin, in the Department of Antioquia.

Preliminary work on such a fertilizer plant is estimated (by the writer in the Colombian paper) to cost from 500,000 to 800,000 Colombian pesos—and the machinery and installations, 2,000,000 pesos.

Dairy Products

Butter and Milk Situation in Eire

Butter was first rationed in Eire on September 10, 1942, at the rate of three-quarters of a pound per person per week. In June 1943, the ration was reduced to one-half pound, and at the close of December 1943 it was announced that butter stocks and the rate of production would not permit the continuance of the one-half pound ration and that on and after January 8, 1944, the weekly rate would be reduced to 6 ounces per person.

Cream has not been controlled heretofore. It was reported early in January, however, that, since 1 gallon of cream represents 6½ pounds of butter, the Government would shortly issue orders for the control of cream production.

Creamery-butter consumption in Eire is reported to be about 50,000 hundredweight monthly.

Dublin's milk consumption has been increasing and is now 42,000 gallons daily.

Butter and Cheese Production in Southern Rhodesia

During the first 10 months of 1943, 1,081,000 pounds of butter were manufactured by creameries, representing an increase of 10 percent, compared with production of 984,000 pounds in the corresponding period in 1942.

Cheese produced by factories and farm dairies during the first 10 months of 1943 totaled 433,890 pounds, an increase of 10.6 percent over similar 1942 production of 392,200 pounds.

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Chile Spurs Development of Quality Textile Production

Development of the Chilean textile industry is being encouraged by the Chilean Development Corporation (Corporación de Fomento).

Special attention is being given to improvement in quality and to lines which are in their early stages, such as woolen cloths ("panos de lana peinada"), elaboration of yarn ("hilados") of natural silk and linen, and the industrialization of other textile fibers.

Through investments by the Fomento Corporation and private individuals, the first linen spinning mill ("hilanderia") has been established in La Union, Chile, and, according to the Corporation, is the most modern and complete in all Latin America. It takes advantage of the surplus linen fiber obtained from crops in the Valdivia and Llanquihue zone.

According to the newspaper "La Nación," the machinery of the factory, imported from Ireland, has a 240,000-kilogram capacity annually for thread and yarn.

The Sociedad de Lino de La Union has factories in Rio Negro, Purranque, Casma, Fresia, Llanquihue, Osorno, and Tegualda and is planning others for La Union, Rio Buenos, and Puyehue.

To encourage farmers of the region, the Sociedad de Lino give them seed at half the market price and discounts the value of the crop. To protect the farmer, the Sociedad has agreed to acquire the production at a minimum price per quintal. Thus, through credits for seed and assurance of sale of crops, the agriculturists have been increasing their production from year to year.

Fifteen hundred workers are employed in different factories. Recently the industry was authorized to work three shifts, which will permit maximum production. A second spinning mill will be installed in La Union, according to present plans, as another step forward in increasing the importance of this industry in Chile's manufacturing activities.

Fish and Products

Pilchard Catch, British Columbia, Canada

The 1943 catch of pilchards in British Columbia, Canada, amounted to 83,003 tons, green, (tons green includes pilchards sold fresh, and those used for reduction, for canning, for bait, and similar uses). This is the largest catch on record, with the exception of 1929 when 86,342 tons, green, were landed, according to final figures recently released by the Chief Supervisor of Fisheries in Vancouver.

Six reduction plants were in operation in the 1943 season, and production included 14,871 tons of meal, 2,151,714 imperial gallons of oil, and a pack of 89,215 cases. Herring meal is used primarily for cattle feed, and in view of the large volume of herring and pilchard being canned for shipment to the United Kingdom, production of meal has been largely from offal. The industry estimates that its output of fish meal is about 10,000 tons below domestic requirements.

Pilchard fish oil is also used for cattle feed, and during the past 2 years there have been no exports to the United States. However, during the first half of January 1944, the Government permitted the export to the United States of 18 tank cars of fish oil, consisting of 9 cars of pilchard oil and 9 cars of herring oil.

The pack of 89,125 cases is the largest on record, but sales in the Canadian market have been restricted to 10 percent of the amount sold in 1941, the balance going to the United Kingdom.

Chilean Fishing Industry

The Comisión Coordinadora de la Pesca (Fishing Commission) of the Corporación de Fomento de la Producción (Production Development Corporation) of Chile is reported to have approved the expenditure of 7,120,000 pesos for the improvement of the fishing industry in 1944. Among the projects mentioned are the purchase of motor launches, credit for fishermen, and the improvement of the fishing port of San Vicente.

There are 14 plants in the Talcahuano area that preserve or can fish, according to the Concepcion newspapers. Approximately 2,000 persons are employed in these plants.

During the first 11 months of 1943 the fish catch amounted to about 10,000,000 kilograms (1 kilogram=2.2046 pounds), which represents an increase of 20 percent over the 1942 figure.

Grain and Products

Colombian Rice Crop

The current rice crop in the Department of Bolivar, the principal rice-producing region of Colombia, is expected to amount to at least 32,990 metric tons in paddy or about 19,794 metric tons of polished rice.

An estimated 22,000 acres of rice are planted in the municipalities of Achi, Magangue, Majagual, Sucre, and San Onofre by approximately 6,000 farmers. There are few large producers.

Rice production in this area has increased steadily in the past 10 years, particularly since the war because of the cessation of imports from Thailand and other oriental countries and consequent higher price. It is claimed that Colombia is now self-sufficient in rice production and small amounts have been exported.

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Meats and Products

Cattle and Sheep Slaughterings, Montevideo, Uruguay

Cattle receipts at the Montevideo tablada in Uruguay in November 1943 were 53,487 head, compared with 46,122 head in October 1943. Sheep receipts for November were 257,561, compared with 186,351 for October.

Cattle slaughtered from January 1 to November 30, 1943, numbered 1,141,930, compared with 1,013,471 for the corresponding period of 1942, and sheep slaughtered numbered 1,572,463 against 967,498 in the comparable period of 1942.

Slaughterings of cattle in November 1943 in the four most important slaughterhouses totaled 55,062, compared with 54,765 in November 1942. Sheep slaughterings in the four most important slaughterhouses in November 1943 were 337,005, against 204,936 in the corresponding month in 1942.

Nuts and Products

Peruvian Peanut Production

It is reported that peanut-oil manufacturers in Peru intend to more than double the area planted to peanuts in 1943, and indications are that small growers also will increase their peanut acreage.

Although no exact figures are available on the area that is normally planted to peanuts in Peru, it is estimated that the total does not exceed 500 acres.

The principal production areas are Trujillo, Chiclayo, Huacho, Huaral, and Cusco. Estimated yield of peanuts in hulls is from 1,500 to 3,000 pounds per acre.

Importations of peanuts into Peru have practically ceased since the beginning of the war. During the period from 1937 to 1940 more than 138 short tons of unhulled peanuts were imported annually, principally from Hong Kong, China, and Japan.

Because of the cessation of imports of almonds and the reduction of imports of sesame and peanut oils, there has been an increased demand for locally grown peanuts.

It is estimated that from 618 to 1,236 acres of land planted to peanuts are needed to replace normal imports in the form of unhulled peanuts and peanut oil that have been reduced since the beginning of the war.

Sugars and Products

Cuban Sugar Harvest

The 1944 Cuban sugar harvest began on January 2, and 41 mills were in operation at the end of the first week. A total of 158 mills will operate in the 1944 season—one more than in 1943.

Preliminary reports indicate large cane yields as a result of excellent growing

weather. When the grinding season started, the sucrose content was considerably below average as a result of the high moisture content of the cane and the early opening date. Sucrose content generally increases as the season advances, reaching a peak in March.

Brazilian Sugar Crop

Brazil's sugar production for the 1942–43 crop year ended May 31, 1943, amounted to 21,468,324 bags of 60 kilograms each (1 kilogram=2.2046 pounds), according to a press statement published in Brazil.

Sugar consumption in Brazil in the 1942–43 crop year totaled 19,980,637 bags, compared with 20,704,472 bags in the preceding crop year, the same source states.

Mexican Honey Production

Prior to the outbreak of the war the bulk of honey exported from Mexico went to Germany, Belgium, Great Britain, and other European countries, but in 1943 exports to the United States totaled 7,000 metric tons compared with 2,045 tons in the preceding year. Exports to all countries for the years 1938 to 1942 averaged 1,408 metric tons with an average value of 523,246 pesos.

Honey production in Mexico is not confined to any single area. Many individuals maintain a few hives to supply the needs of their families and sell the surplus to representatives of exporters and large dealers. The buyers ship their purchases either to Mexico City or Guadalajara where facilities for straining are available. This accounts for the fact that most of the Republic's honey exports are reported from these two cities.

No official statistics have been compiled on the production of honey in Mexico. Apparently two factors influence production—weather conditions and price. During the past few years, the demand for honey in the United States has resulted in extremely good prices, and collections, therefore, have been more extensive than usual. Production in 1943 is estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 metric tons.

Vegetables and Products

Potato Crop, Ontario, Canada

It is estimated that the value of the 1943 potato crop in Ontario, Canada—estimated at $17,143,000—was greater than for any year since 1926 and $5,000,000 more than the market value of the 1942 crop. Increased yield per acre and marked improvement in quality over previous years accounts largely for the higher value, as the acreage planted was the smallest in 60 years.

Iron and Steel

Canadian Production

Canada's pig-iron production in the period January to November 1943 is officially reported at 1,621,009 net tons. Production of ferro-alloys in this period amounted to 191,776 net tons, and steel ingots and castings to 2,769,156 net tons. Output of each of these items was higher in October 1943 than in November; pig iron decreased from 146,794 net tons to 142,249; ferro-alloys from 16,843 to 16,169 net tons; and steel ingots and castings from 271,976 to 259,444 net tons. Output in November 1942 was reported at 170,578 net tons of pig iron, 16,733 net tons of ferro-alloys, and 270,812 net tons of steel ingots and castings.

Production in China

China's iron and steel production in the first half of 1943 totaled 4,500 tons of steel and nearly 16,000 tons of pig iron, according to a statement by a Government spokesman that appeared in the foreign press.

Tanganyika's Imports

Under the classification "other iron and steel manufactures," imports into Tanganyika are reported by the foreign press at £105,468 in 1940, £72,348 in 1941, and £60,571 in 1942.

Imports of galvanized sheets decreased from £18,611 in 1940 to £11,134 in 1941 and £1,586 in 1942.

Leather and Related Products

South African Foreign Trade

Considerable reliance upon Argentine upper leathers was noted in the Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa, boot and shoe industry during 1943, and in the latter half of the year a sizable shift from military to civilian footwear requirements occurred.

A strong demand for shearlings, merino sheepskins, glovers, and goatskins was apparent until the end of April 1943, particularly from the United States. In May, however, the demand for merino sheepskins and shearlings practically ceased because of a reduction in military requirements and the discovery of a substitute which is lighter and more durable than shearlings. Toward the end of November the market was stimulated somewhat as a result of the issuance of import licenses by the United States for shearlings destined for civilian use.

Demand for goatskins remained good throughout the year; prices were at ceiling levels and no stocks of any importance were on hand.

Sale of glovers was fairly steady during 1943 with demand slackening somewhat toward the end of the year. Military requirements have never figured significantly in the market for this commodity.

Exports of wet-salted cattle hides and dry-salted cattle hides weighing more than 30 pounds have been prohibited since 1942, but small quantities of kipskins and calfskins were shipped to the United States during 1943. The Middle East, principally Turkey and Palestine, furnished a profitable market for sun-dried cattle hides until August 1943, when the Union Government placed an embargo on further exports.

South African Research Institute

The Leather Industries Research Institute at Grahamstown, Cape Province, Union of South Africa, is giving considerable assistance to the leather and footwear manufacturers.

The original subscription for the erection of the laboratory building and installation of equipment was $40,000. In the 2½-year period ended in December 1943, more than 100 business firms,

government agencies, and other organizations contributed approximately $200,000 to build, equip, and staff the Institute.

The Institute at present has a staff of more than 20 persons and works in close collaboration with Rhodes University College at Grahamstown. As a result, the Institute has the use of additional laboratories as well as professional and student assistance.

Among the varied projects of the Institute are a technical service for analyzing and checking new substitute raw materials, research on the manufacture of substitue raw materials, technical direction of the manufacturing processes for newly developed products, and assistance to the industry in its relations with the Government. A reference library is available, with full coverage of published scientific research on the industry.

In 1943, the Institute issued 79 scientific publications. By June, it had received approximately 1,000 industrial inquiries regarding problems arising out of raw-materials shortages, had developed 46 new products, and had been indirectly responsible for the establishment of a number of new secondary industries.

Production of rubber latex from raw solid rubber, shoe-repairing lacquers in various colors, and a complete range of footwear-factory requirements in stains, finishes, and waxes are included among the developments of the Institute. Domestic raw materials are used so far as possible.

Long-range studies have been undertaken regarding such subjects as correlation of animal breeds, the effect of climatic conditions on leather quality, the production of plastics from wattle tannin and substitutes for acetone, rubber latex, and cork filler, the manufacture of albumen from waste blood and neat's-foot oil from abattoirs byproducts, and the production of deliming acids from barley. Absenteeism, labor turn-over, aptitude tests, factory hygiene, and productive efficiency in representative boot and shoe factories have been studied.

While the wartime supply difficulties of the leather and footwear manufacturers has been the Institute's principal concern, problems which are likely to develop in the post-war era also are receiving attention. The Institute is at present assisting the industry with a program dealing particularly with social security, labor welfare, and post-war competition.

Shoe Factory Under Construction in Bermuda

A two-story shoe factory to be operated by the Bermuda Shoe Manufactory is under construction in Devonshire Parish, according to a recent announcement. When this factory starts production, it will be not only the first of its kind in Bermuda but also the only operating factory of any kind in the islands, aside from an ice-making plant and bottling works.

Uruguayan Shoe Industry

Uruguay's shoe industry remained active during December 1943, but with the end of production for the summer season, it was expected that a period of dullness would set in which would probably last until the middle of February. Business in general was slightly better in 1943 than in 1942, and the demand from the interior increased as a result of greater optimism.

Civilian Gasoline Consumption in North Africa

French North Africa is virtually 100 percent dependent on imports for its supply of petroleum products, says the recent Thirteenth Report on Lend-Lease Operations. Thus, when American and British troops landed in North Africa to liberate the first French territory from Axis control, it was a military and Lend-Lease problem of the first magnitude to supply all of the oil and gasoline which was urgently needed for essential military purposes.

All petroleum products in French North Africa are, and have been, under strict military control. The Petroleum Section of Allied Force Headquarters, which is staffed by American and British military personnel, programs the requirements for all the military and civilian uses of petroleum products. It is the Petroleum Section which is responsible for the determination of the amount of petroleum needed in North Africa and for the prompt storage, delivery, and distribution of the petroleum upon arrival.

Upon arrival in North Africa the petroleum products are allocated by the Allied Headquarters to the several military and civilian uses strictly on the basis of need. Civilian needs naturally have the lowest priority. In North Africa, under the arrangements now in effect, the French pay the United States in dollars for all of the petroleum products delivered for civilian use.

In the first 8 months of 1943 Allied Headquarters allocated approximately 140,000 barrels of gasoline for essential civilian services in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. This was less than one-fourth of the normal gasoline consumption in North Africa before the war. Much of this gasoline was used to help North Africa meet the additional transport needs imposed on the area by the presence of our forces.

French North Africa has 16,000,000 people and covers an area of about a million square miles, one-third the area of continental United States. None of the gasoline allocated for civilian transport services in this vast area was for pleasure driving or other nonessential services. In Algeria, for example, no private cars are allowed to operate at all unless they are used for essential services by physicians, government officials, and the like. Algerian police allow only 9,700 private cars to operate in all of Algeria. A survey made in June 1943 in Algeria showed that 25 percent of the gasoline allocated for civilian purposes was used in trucking food, strategic materials, and other essential commodities; 46 percent was used on the farms to assist in growing more food locally for the people and our forces; 16 percent was used in local industries; and 13 percent for passenger cars performing essential services.

On the average, less gasoline has been provided for the few private cars permitted to operate in French North Africa for such essential purposes as doctors' calls than is permitted to A-card holders in the United States.

Lumber and Products

Argentine Imports of Swedish Softwoods

Argentina imported softwoods from Sweden in 1942 for the first time in several years, a foreign lumber journal reports.

Imports totaled 11,142,000 board feet, it is stated.

Canadian Shingle Exports to U. S.

Exports of red-cedar shingles to the United States from British Columbia, Canada, decreased in December compared with the preceding month.

Shipments, however, were not substantially lower than in December 1942.

Furniture Industry, Jamaica, B. W. I.

The wooden-furniture industry of Jamaica, British West Indies, which operated on a small scale for many years, has grown considerably since wartime restrictions have made it difficult to import furniture of any kind. Mahogany, mahoe, and other hardwoods native to Jamaica are being used, and it is reported that well-designed furniture is being made.

The Government is encouraging production by granting permits for importation of upholstering fabrics, locks, springs, tacks, and other needed supplies.

New Zealand's Lumber Industry

The heavy demand for timber for military purposes in New Zealand and the South Pacific area has created serious problems for the Dominion's lumber industry, particularly with reference to manpower, says the British press.

Estimated stocks of building timber at the beginning of the fiscal year April 1, 1943, were only 20 percent of the normal amount. To insure supplies for essential needs, private construction has been held to a minimum, and lumber prices have been strictly controlled.

Swedish Lumber Exports

Swedish lumber statistics for the first half of 1943 indicate a continued decline in exports.

The total for January to June 1943 was only 150,000 standards, compared with almost 300,000 standards during the comparable months of 1942. Ger-

man purchases during this period amounted to 80,000 standards out of a quota of from 100,000 to 110,000 standards. Exports to Denmark declined from 65,000 standards during January to June 1942 to 30,000 in the first half of 1943.

Shipments to Belgium, the Netherlands, and Norway decreased from 40,000 standards to 23,000. Exports to Italy, Spain, and Switzerland totaled only 3,500 standards.

Domestic lumber requirements for the first half of 1943 were 30 percent higher than in January-to-June 1942—or approximately 100,000 standards.

South African Automobile Plant Manufacturing Wooden Toys

The manufacture of wooden toys has been undertaken by an automobile plant in the Port Elizabeth district, Union of South Africa. It is reported that a substantial quantity of toys was produced in the latter months of 1943.

Machinery, Other Than Electrical

Colombian Imports of Dairy Machinery

From 1938 to 1942, the total value of dairy machinery imported by Colombia was $85,457. The United States supplied 70 percent of the total and Sweden 20 percent.

In 1940, there was a shift in the type of dairy machinery imported. Cream separators dropped from 28,903 pesos in 1939 to only 1,913 pesos in 1940, while pasteurization machinery increased from 27 pesos to 18,199. The dairy industry has been growing in recent years, but the manufacture of butter and cheese still predominates.

The value of Colombian imports of dairy machinery, by countries of origin, between 1938 and 1942 is shown in the following table:

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	Pesos	*Pesos*	*Pesos*	*Pesos*	*Pesos*
Cream separators—Total	14,771	28,903	1,913	84	2,224
Belgium and Luxemburg	188				
Finland		993			
France	328				
Germany	1,684	96			
Sweden	6,149	7,841	1,460		
United Kingdom		1,541			
United States	6,422	18,432	453	84	2,224
Pasteurization machinery—Total		27	18,199	31,459	14,476
Finland				9,179	
Sweden			904	9,101	3,587
United States		27	17,295	13,179	10,889
Dairy machinery (not specified)—Total	4,261	977	11,501	19,799	955
Belgium and Luxemburg	65				
Germany	209	425			
Sweden		22		1,403	
United States	3,987	530	11,501	18,396	955

Medicinals

Agar-Agar Being Produced in Eire

Agar-agar is being produced from seaweed found in the vicinity of the University College of Eire at Galway as a result of research by that institution, reports a British trade magazine. Ancient ruined warehouses are being used as laboratories by the firm which is manufacturing the commodity.

Australian Imports

Medicinals, other than proprietary, imported into Australia increased in value from £387,844 during the year ended June 30, 1941, to £423,014 for the fiscal year 1942, according to an official Canadian magazine.

The value of imports of proprietary medicines in the comparable period decreased almost one-fifth, from £375,207 in 1940–41 to £306,575, according to the same source.

Nonferrous Metals

Argentine Imports

Imports of nonferrous metals into Argentina are reported by the South American press at 44,499 tons in the first 9 months of 1943. This is a considerable decrease from imports in the January to September period of preceding years as follows: 80,932 tons in 1942; 92,415 in 1941; 115,227 in 1940; and 87,756 in 1939.

Cuban Company Producing Nickel-Oxide

Regular shipments of nickel-oxide are expected to begin soon from the Lengua de Pajaro plant of the Nicaro Nickel Co. in Cuba. Production began at this plant in December 1943.

Southern Rhodesian Gold Production

Gold production in Southern Rhodesia in October amounted to 54,095 ounces valued at £454,000, compared with 54,764 ounces valued at £460,000 in September. Production for January to October 1943, was 553,840 ounces valued at £4,652,000, compared with the 1942 figures for the corresponding period of 639,009 ounces and £5,368,000.

Nonmetallic Minerals

Canadian Production

Production of nonmetallic minerals in Canada in the first 10 months of 1943 included 351,000 tons of gypsum, 21,025 tons of feldspar, 282,226 tons of commercial salt, 6,578,000 barrels of cement, and 786,606 tons of lime. Clay products were valued at $5,304,000.

Australian Imports

Among imports into Australia in the year ended June 30, 1942, were asphalt,

bitumen, and pitch valued at £201,810 and stones, other than abrasives, £15,533. Values for the preceding year were £190,731 and £11,423, respectively. Other minerals declined in value from £701,326 to £655,327.

Tanganyika's Cement Imports

Cement imports into Tanganyika increased in value from £32,459 in 1940 to £45,823 in 1941 and to £51,455 in 1942, says a foreign press report.

Oils, Fats, and Oilseeds

Australian Foreign Trade

The value of imports of fats and waxes into Australia increased approximately 18 percent in the year ended June 30, 1942, compared with the preceding year—from £335,269 to £395,668—reports a Canadian commercial journal; imports of olive oil increased from £24,896 to £29,685 in the comparable periods.

Oils, fats, and waxes valued at £1,093,705 were exported from Australia in the year ended June 30, 1941, according to the same publication.

Brazil to Dehydrate Castor Oil

A monthly capacity of 60,000 pounds of dehydrated castor oil is the expected production of a plant to be erected in Brazil. The process, evolved in Brazil, requires heating the oil in an atmosphere of inert gas and in the presence of an acid catalyst. About 4.7 percent of the combined water is removed in this manner, according to a foreign trade journal.

Vegetable-Oil Processing Plant Under Construction in Canada

A $2,500,000 plant for the extraction and processing of soybean, linseed, and other vegetable oils is under construction in Toronto, Canada, according to the Canadian press. Immediate construction will include a $400,000 storage plant, with a capacity of 450,000 bushels, and a screw-press process section. It is believed that production will begin by the middle of 1944.

The first operating section, the screw-press process, will use approximately 3,000 bushels of soybeans daily, and the second section, a solvent-extraction process, approximately 4,000 bushels.

Soybean oils, fat-free flour, cattle meal, low-fat flour, and other products which go into the manufacture of glue, soap, and paint, and various food products will be produced. In the past these products have been mostly imported into Canada.

Tamarind Seed To Be Used as Sizing in India

Mill tests in India have shown that tamarind seed can be used as a sizing material for cotton yarn, the Indian press says. This would release starch, which formerly was used for this purpose, for use in its more urgent capacity as a foodstuff.

India has been a large consumer of tamarind, but previously no use was made of the seeds.

Paper and Related Products

Nigerian Fiber Found Suitable for Tissue Paper Manufacture

Sample of "yawa" fiber from Nigeria, which have been undergoing tests at paper mills in that country, have been found to make a good-quality tissue paper, according to an African publication. The Ministry of Supply is asking the Colony to indicate the quantity available for immediate shipment.

Paper Salvage in U. K.

Approximately 3,500,000 long tons of waste paper have been collected in Great Britain since the start of the war. To supplement other methods of collection, special book-collection drives were inaugurated early in 1943 and these have resulted in salvaging approximately 75,000,000 books. Some of the salvaged books have been used for re-stocking war-damaged libraries and others have been given to the armed forces. All those not suitable for either of these purposes have been used for repulping. About 5,000 books will produce 1 ton of waste-paper.

Central America to Become Big Source of Manila Hemp

By 1945, it is estimated, Central America will be supplying the United States with 15 to 20 percent of the amount of abaca formerly imported from the Philippines. Abaca is the source of manila hemp, essential for the manufacture of cordage for merchant and naval vessels.

This estimate of prospective abaca production under the large-scale development program in Central America is given by Leo T. Crowley, head of the Foreign Economic Administration, in an account of strategic-material procurement in the other American republics recently submitted to Senator Kenneth McKellar, acting chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Some 40,000 acres are being developed in Panama, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Honduras for production of abaca to help replace the loss of manila-hemp imports from the Philippines, formerly the source of virtually all the United States' supply of this material.

In 1937, the United States imported nearly 44,000 long tons of abaca from the Philippines, compared with only 300 from Panama. On this basis, Central America by 1945 would supply 7,000 or 8,000 tons to help meet indispensable rope needs.

The Central American plantations are being developed from root stock obtained from a small experimental plantation started in Panama in 1925 with the aid of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Petroleum and Products

Argentine Imports and Estimated Production

Argentina's imports of fuel oil and lubricants during the first 9 months of 1943 totaled only 196,460 tons, according to the Argentine press. This was a marked decline from the 1,300,917 tons imported in the corresponding period of 1942 and a still greater decline from the 2,122,708 tons and the 3,117,933 tons imported in the first 9 months of 1941 and 1940, respectively.

The general manager of the Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales (the oil-producing department of the Argentine Government) has estimated that 1944 petroleum production in Argentina will be 2,650,000 cubic meters (16,666,666 barrels), a 10-percent increase over 1943 production, according to the foreign press.

Deposits in Bahia, Brazil, Investigated

Both petroleum and oil-shale deposits are receiving continued attention in the State of Bahia, Brazil. The shale deposits lie along the southern coast of Bahia, and new evidences of petroleum have been observed in Reconcave, the bay surrounding the capital of the State. Foreign geologists and technicians indicate that prospects are good and it is believed that an active petroleum industry would be of great economic advantage to the area.

Curacao Increases Refinery Capacity

The territory of Curacao (including Aruba) has increased its refinery capacity to 600,000 barrels a day, according to the foreign press. Before the war, when refinery capacity was about 500,000 barrels a day, the colony exported petroleum products valued at from £40,000,000 to £50,000,000 annually, it is said.

Rubber and Products

Australian Imports

Australia imported in the year ended June 30, 1942, boot and apparel elastic and rubber thread valued at £235,499 as compared with £187,245 in the preceding year. Tires imported in 1942 were valued at £147,746 compared with £11,387 in 1941 while other rubber manufactures imported were valued at £108,881 compared with £81,585.

Mozambique Factory Using Native Wild Rubber

A rubber factory has been established in Mozambique, according to the foreign press. Equipped with machinery made

in Portugal, the factory is said to utilize native wild rubber of the district to produce fan belts, heels, and other commercial articles, exclusive of tires.

Crude-Rubber Production in Nyasaland

European estates in Nyasaland produced 200,000 pounds of crude rubber in 1942, claims the foreign press. Collection of wild rubber by native inhabitants was encouraged during the latter part of the year, and it is estimated that 18,944 pounds were collected.

Special Products

Australian Imports of Timepieces

Timepieces, watches, and clocks imported by Australia in the 12-month period ended June 30, 1942, were valued at £253,287, according to figures published recently in a Canadian journal. During the preceding year, similar imports were valued at £311,501.

Stone, Clay, and Related Products

Australian Foreign Trade

Under the classification "earthenware, glass, and stoneware," exports from Australia for the years ended June 30, 1941, and 1942, totaled 232,341 and 352,465 Australian pounds, respectively.

Australian imports in this group also increased in value, from 1,630,334 pounds sterling in the year ended June 30, 1941, to 1,913,493 in the following year.

Textiles and Related Products

Hungarian Textile Situation

Allied activities in Italy have further aggravated the textile raw-material situation in Hungary.

The Axis press reports that large quantities of textiles and textile raw materials formerly reached Hungary from Italy, the import quota of rayon alone totaling 2,400,000 kilograms.

To establish other sources of imports, "Slovakia," Switzerland, and Germany have been approached, but the outcome of these representations has not yet been reported.

Some help is expected from the newly founded Hungarian Viscose Co., which, according to press reports, soon will be placed in operation. Efforts also are being made to increase production of "Cottonin" at the 11 cotton-spinning mills and 6 small establishments which are now said to produce 3,000,000 kilograms annually.

Iraq's Goat-Hair and Mohair Production

Iraq's goat flocks are estimated to number 2,800,000 goats. Approximately 160 metric tons of goat hair and from 20 to 40 tons of mohair represent the annual yield.

Mohair, which is black, white, and various shades of brown, is used for domestic production of "Zakho rugs" (small rugs made of natural colors), blankets, Kurdish cloth, and Agals (headgear). Goat hair is black and is used in making hair rope and tents.

Exports consist of goat hair only, and totaled 58 tons in 1942.

Flourishing market conditions are anticipated for 1944.

Southern Rhodesia To Establish Blanket and Rug Factory

With the backing of the Government and the Industrial Development Advisory Committee, a factory capable of producing 1,000,000 blankets and rugs annually is to be established in Southern Rhodesia, according to a British publication.

Cotton and Products

Mexican Cotton Crop

Cotton picking in Mexico has been retarded somewhat because sufficient workers have not been available.

Estimates for the crop from the Laguna district of Torreon remain unchanged—from 210,000 to 250,000 bales. Up to the end of last year, 58,979 bales had been ginned in the Mexicali district. In the Ciudad Juarez region, only 1,000 of the 23,000 bales were still unginned. This region's output is 10 percent below that of 1942. Cotton from the Delicias region of Chihuahua was moving to market rather slowly.

Because of water shortages, a reduced crop is expected from the Don Martin irrigation areas in 1944.

Prospects for the coming season are rather bright in the Matamoros district, as last year's dry weather contributed much to that district's successful control of the pink boll worm.

Argentine Cotton Situation

Cotton exports from Argentina totaled 2,207 metric tons in November, of which 2,121 tons went to Cuba and 86 tons to Venezuela. This makes a total of 7,500 tons for the first 11 months of 1943, whereas in the corresponding period of 1942 no export shipments were reported.

Final estimates of the 1942–43 cotton crop indicate a record production of 107,890 tons, representing a fiber yield of 321 kilograms per-hectare, a large improvement over preceding years.

The area harvested and lint production, by provinces and territories, are as indicated:

Provinces and territories	Area harvested	Lint yield
	Hectares	*Metric tons*
Chaco	252,500	88,399
Corrientes	30,280	7,511
Formosa	21,500	5,910
Santa Fe	18,837	3,407
Santiago del Estero	5,763	1,723
Salta	3,300	652
Misiones	3,000	117
Cordoba	740	108
Catamarca	250	63
Jujuy	200	----------
Tucuman	100	----------
Total	336,470	107,890

Favorable weather and good financial returns have encouraged farmers to increase the area devoted to cotton, and for the 1943–44 season, an estimated 405,000 hectares were sown.

Silk and Products

Bulgarian Sericulture

Despite substantial increases in the price of cocoons, Bulgarian peasants do not consider silk culture sufficiently remunerative to warrant expanded cultivation, complains a German newspaper.

The total for 1943 is expected to reach 24,000 quintals, whereas existing mulberry trees are said to be sufficient for 40,000 quintals.

Because it is believed that producers have retained 12,000 quintals for their own requirements, it is planned to introduce a quota system, compelling them to deliver a fixed quantity of cocoons.

Wool and Products

Argentine Wool Industry

Argentina's wool industry continued record operations in November, and bought large quantities of the new clip.

In November, 25,824 bales of wool were exported, compared with 15,226 bales in October, and 7,959 bales in November of the preceding year. This makes a total of 41,050 bales exported since October 1. Of these 34,304 bales went to the United States, 3,980 to Mexico, 1,349 to Sweden, 1,101 to Brazil, and smaller quantities to other countries of Central and South America. In the corresponding period of 1942, exports totaled 24,171 bales, 22,001 bales having been shipped to the United States.

Commercial stocks on November 1, 1943, were equivalent to 112,834 metric tons on a grease-wool basis.

South African Wool Development

Tweeds, flannels, and knitting wools will be manufactured in a factory to be established in the Union of South Africa, according to the African press.

Courtesy Office of War Information

Capital of £500,000 is to be subscribed by the Wool Council, and by the Industrial Development Corporation.

About 10 percent of South Africa's average wool clip of about 800,000 bales is expected to be consumed by the factory, the balance to be exported as tops.

Men and women in Basutoland, Union of South Africa, are being instructed, under Government auspices, in spinning wool and knitting comforters for soldiers in the African Auxiliary Pioneer Corps, according to an African publication.

This training in the utilization of domestic wool is expected to be of permanent benefit to the inhabitants.

Wool Situation in U. K.

At the close of 1943, United Kingdom top makers were working at about 40 percent of capacity.

Release of raw-material rations for the November 1943 to February 1944 period stimulated inquiries for weaving yarns, and good business in utility qualities was developed.

In January, makers of utility cloth were filling orders placed by clothing manufacturers in November.

Government orders accounted for heavy use of blackface wool in Scotland during December.

Stocks of 1942 wool have been disposed of and manufacturers are now using the 1943 clip, which is said to total approximately 11,000,000 pounds.

Uruguayan Wool Market

From November 26 to the end of 1943, 12,583,200 kilograms of wool arrived on the Montevideo market from the interior of Uruguay. This makes a total of 26,383,740 kilograms for the first 3 months of the season, which began on October 1. In the corresponding period of 1942, receipts totaled 14,185,562 kilograms.

During the first 3 months of the current season (October 1 to December 31), exports amounted to 29,501 bales, compared with 5,735 bales shipped in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

With the exception of a few sales of superior and supra wools, the market was quiet during December.

Miscellaneous Fibers

Bulgarian Hemp Cultivation Controlled

Bulgarian planters must grow more hemp. To accomplish this, a commissar has been appointed to control hemp cultivation.

Tobacco and Related Products

Canadian Cigarette Consumption

Canadian cigarette consumption reached a new high during 1943. Releases for consumption for the first 9 months totaled 8,205,000,000 cigarettes, an increase of 982,000,000, or 14 percent over the comparable period of 1942. Estimated revenue to the Dominion Treasury from excise and sales taxes on all tobacco products will amount to $140,000,000 for 1943.

Factors which might have been expected to react unfavorably upon consumption apparently had little or no effect. The excise tax on cigarettes was increased $2 per thousand, increasing it to $10 compared with only $4 immediately before the war. The labor problem increased for manufacturers, and toward the end of the year there was a threatened shortage in Ontario's flue-cured tobacco.

A critical cigar shortage, attributed to a lack of labor rather than inefficient machinery or small leaf supplies, induced retailers to initiate a system of voluntary rationing. Although cigarette shortages occasionally occurred in particular brands, most kinds were obtainable.

Tobacco for roll-your-own cigarettes also sold in much smaller quantities than formerly.

Preliminary reports on Christmas cigarette sales were somewhat disappointing because of the lack of packages of 50 for gifts. Since the first of this year, however, consumption has recovered, even exceeding previous records.

Cuban Exports Increase

The total value of tobacco exports from Cuba during the first 11 months of 1943 amounted to more than 50 percent more than the figure for the comparable period of 1942. This remarkable increase was attributed to higher prices of leaf tobacco, a 10-percent increase in the quantity of leaf exported, and a 400-percent increase in the number of cigars exported. A large portion of the cigar shipments in recent months filled orders from the United States.

Wartime Ingenuity Is Already Shaping Peacetime Miracles

Toiletries and Essential Oils

Australian Foreign Trade

The value of shipments of perfumery and preparations into Australia increased about 30 percent during the fiscal year 1942—from £171,466 in the year ended June 30, 1941, to £225,341 in the year ended June 30, 1942, according to a Canadian Commercial journal; imports of essential oils (nonspirituous) decreased in value approximately 18 percent—from £173,922 to £141,942.

The greatest increase in the drugs-and-chemical group of exports from Australia in the corresponding periods was in "perfumery and preparations" products, which increased from £184,780 to £388,178, according to the same source.

Canada's Surplus Disposal Program

(Continued from p. 4)

The Order-in-Council setting up the new organization for the disposal of surplus war materials has been confirmed by legislation introduced in the House of Commons during the session of Parliament commencing January 26, 1944. The phraseology used in the Order-in-Council outlining the part to be played by the Minister of Munitions and Supply has the proviso "or such other Minister as may be hereafter designated by the Governor in Council." This has led to speculation in some quarters that a Ministry of Reconstruction may be created later on.

Wine-and-Brandy Order, Serbia

A recent order in Serbia, Yugoslavia, provides for the forced sale of one-half the wine and brandy stocks to the State. The remainder of the stocks may be disposed of by the owners as they see fit, within the limitations of the price schedule, according to the Axis press.

This order is claimed to be in the interest of the producer, the Axis press stating that it gives him the "opportunity" to sell half his stocks at a fixed price and gives him access to transportation facilities to ship his products.

If the military authorities do not take delivery of stocks after a period of 6 weeks, the owner is free to contract for sale elsewhere. It appears, however, that even if a contract is concluded for the free sale of stocks which the military has not requisitioned, actual delivery cannot be effected until September 1944.

News by COUNTRIES

(Continued from p. 15)

year the prospects for the cotton, peanut, and sugar crops were reported as ranging from very good to excellent.

The condition of cattle at the beginning of the new year was satisfactory, and forage was plentiful. While the production season of the Paraguayan meat-packing plants does not open until February 1, 1944, it was anticipated that production for the year would again attain maximum proportions.

A basic and long-needed development was advanced materially on December 21, 1943, when the Government promulgated decree law No. 1611 which created an organization within the Agricultural Bank of Paraguay to be known as the Agricultural Supervised Credit. This new agency is to assist all types of agricultural and pastoral producers in purchasing land and agricultural equipment and to promote comprehensive production plans designed to contribute to the increased wealth of the country.

The original capitalization of the Agricultural Supervised Credit will be 1,800,000 guaranies ($600,000 United States currency) but the eventual capital is estimated at 20,000,000 guaranies ($6,650,000 United States currency). The initial fund will be secured from the sum made available to Paraguay under the Brazilian loan arrangement of 1942.

The Agricultural Supervised Credit came into force January 1, 1944. The construction of a number of agricultural warehouses and a cold-storage plant at Asuncion were planned and actual construction was expected to begin within a short period. This work is also to be financed from an allocation of funds from the 1942 Brazilian loan, and the rapidity of its completion will depend largely upon the availability of materials.

Wartime Commodity Controls

Caña and Alcohol: Price and Production Quotas Established.—The minimum prices for Paraguayan caña and alcohol which will be paid to the local producers by the Paraguayan Corporation of Alcohols during 1944 are 37 centimos per liter for caña, 58 centimos per liter for rectified alcohol with sugar-sirup base, and 28 centimos per liter for denatured alcohol, according to decree law No. 1650 of December 27, 1943. The production quotas for the producers of caña and alcohol for the year 1944 were established on the basis of their individual production capacity and past performance as producers. The 1944 production of caña will total 7,246,979 liters, 5,000,000 liters of which will be for domestic consumption and the remainder will be held in reserve for probable export. The total alcohol production will be 463,650 liters of rectified and 129,250 liters of denatured.

Exchange and Finance

1943 Budget Extended Through First Quarter of 1944.—To provide additional time in which to consider an entirely new budget law, the Paraguayan budget for 1943 has been extended until March 31, 1944. The 1943 budget, in turn, was an extension of that for 1942 which was promulgated by decree law No. 13,505 of July 14, 1942. The 1942 budget estimated revenues and expenditures at 1,400,000,000 and 2,000,000,000 pesos, respectively. The anticipated deficit of 600,000,000 pesos is equivalent to 6,000,000 guaranies, the new currency, or about $1,900,000 in United States currency. It would appear, therefore, that a deficit of about $500,000 is contemplated for the first quarter of 1944.

Actual results for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 have not been published. However, 1941 closed with a net deficit of 7,800,000 pesos, and it is generally believed that in 1943 there was a substantially larger deficit. Income from import duties and internal-revenue taxes increased in 1943, but it is reported that

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increased expenditures more than offset the increase in receipts.

The approved budget for 1942 as extended for 1943 is shown in the following table. Presumably under decree law No. 1896 of January 7, 1944, the budget for the first quarter of 1944 is one-fourth of these amounts.

Item	Amount
REVENUES	*Guaranies*
Import taxes	5,450,000
Export taxes	661,000
Internal-revenue taxes	4,025,000
Real-estate taxes	1,374,000
Posts and telegraphs	315,200
Consular fees	192,000
Various income	1,170,850
Special income	738,732
Total	13,926,782
EXPENDITURES	
Department of Interior	2,472,198
Department of Foreign Affairs	471,980
Department of Finance	1,447,600
Department of Justice, Culture, and Public Instruction	2,412,024
Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries	770,352
Department of Public Work	158,220
Department of War and Navy	7,477,651
Department of Public Health	713,976
Administration of justice, courts, and other expenses	463,896
Public works	145,800
Pensions	1,174,985
Public debt	2,116,003
Total	19,925,685

Peru

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Flaxseed: Importation Subject to Quarantine Restrictions.—Importation of flaxseed into Peru may be made, provided the authorities in the country of origin submit a statement to the effect that it is free from wilt, according to supreme decree No. 612, dated December 15, 1943. Other imported seed will be disinfected and fumigated at the quarantine station in Callao and must be accompanied by an official certificate stating that the seed is wilt-free. The costs of disinfecting and fumigation will be charged to the importer.

Uruguay

Wartime Commodity Controls

Domestic Farm Produce and Animal Products: Identity of Source Required.—For the purpose of greater control of the source of Uruguayan animal products and farm produce, particularly wool shipments, all "certificados guias" (which are required for all transactions in accordance with article 184 of the rural code) must clearly show the establishment where the livestock and produce concerned have originated, according to decree No. 2376 of December 14, 1943, published in the Diario Oficial of December 23. The sectional police stations are charged with recording and enforcing the provisions of this decree.

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Beans and Veal Casings: Duty-Free Importation Authorized.—The importation into Uruguay, free of customs duties, of a maximum of 1,500 tons of beans, and 20,000 hanks of veal sausage casings was authorized by a resolution of November 30 and a decree of December 21, 1943, published in the Diario Oficial of January 14, 1944. There is at present a local shortage of both of these commodities.

Colombia now has 457 electric-power stations, the foreign press says. Total output is approximately 161,000 kilowatts.

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Trade-Mark Applications

Guatemala.—There is attached herewith a copy of a notice in Spanish, and a translation thereof into English, published in the Diario Oficial of Guatemala of January 21, 1944, in which Carlos Salazar h., acting as attorney for Licenciado Renato Arguello, of Managua, Nicaragua, applies for the registration of trade-mark Rarpe—Higado Sanil:

Trade-mark	Class No. and product	Date of production
Rarpe Higado Sanil.	No. 6—Pharmaceutical and medicinal products for liver treatment, in pills, tablets, capsules, extracts, liquid or not, granules, etc.	*1944* Jan. 18

Uruguay.—The following applications for trade-mark registrations appear in issues of the Diario Oficial from January 17 to 22, 1944. Opposition to the registration of these trade-marks should be filed within 30 days of the date of first publication in the Diario Oficial:

Trade-mark	Product	Date of publication
		1943
Iris	Groceries and foodstuffs	Sept. 28
		1944
Metatone	Drugstore and chemical products.	Jan. 11
Yvonne	Perfumery and toilet articles	Jan. 12
Omni-Beta	Drugstore and chemical products.	Jan. 13
Vitafrutti	Beverages	Jan. 14
Lancan	Drugstore and chemical products.	Jan. 13
Ampro	Optical and photographic material and instruments.	Do.
Fludor	Electric material and equipment.	Jan. 14
Nelly	Groceries and foodstuffs	Jan. 18
Gas-Mastic	Building material	Jan. 17
Securit	Paints and varnishes, building material.	Jan. 18
Lancan	Drugstore and chemical products.	Jan. 17

Uruguay.—The following applications for trade-mark registrations appear in issues of the Diario Oficial from January 12 to 15, 1944. Opposition to the registration of these trade-marks should be filed within 30 days of the date of first publication in the Diario Oficial:

Trade-mark	Product	Date of production
Lys	Scientific instruments, except optical and photographic.	*1944* Jan. 4
Dentex	Drugstore and chemical products.	Do.
Tabu	Perfumery and toilet	Do.
Orandry	Beverages	Jan. 7
Coquette	Perfumery and toilet	Jan. 8
Vasodil-Laurens.	Drugstore and chemical products.	Do.

Argentina.—The following applications for registrations of trade-marks were published in the Boletin Oficial of January 18, 1944, together with 218 others which did not conflict. Opposition must be filed before February 14, 1944:

Trade-mark	*Class No. and product*	*Date of production*
Katex	No. 5	Jan. 18, 1944
Jupiter	No. 3	Do.
Braga	No. 2	Do.
Jupiter	No. 10	Do.
Polar	No. 5	Do.

Guatemala.—The following applications for registrations of trade-marks were published in the Diario de Centro America of Guatemala, dated January 20 and 22, 1944:

Trade-mark	Products	Date of publication
		1944
Vantyl	Perfumes, toilet articles, chemical products, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.	Jan. 20
Tetranel	Perfumes, toilet articles, chemical products, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.	Do.
Ganol	Analgesics, antipyretics	Do.
Oronol	Perfumes, toilet articles, chemical products, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.	Do.
Fortamin	Perfumes, toilet articles, chemical products, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.	Do.
Abbucid	Perfumes, toilet articles, chemical products, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.	Do.
Novatobhan	Perfumes, toilet articles, chemical products, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.	Do.
Soprinal	Perfumes, toilet articles, chemical products, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.	Do.
Reteina	Perfumes, toilet articles, chemical products, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.	Do.
Sintalina	Perfumes, toilet articles, chemical products, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.	Do.
Folinerin	Perfumes, toilet articles, chemical products, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.	Do.
Testoviron	Perfumes, toilet articles, chemical products, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.	Do.
Neutralon	Perfumes, toilet articles, chemical products, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.	Do.
Omin-Beta	Compound of Vitamin B Complex.	Jan. 22

Black-Market Food Prices, Belgium

The following prices are reportedly being paid for foodstuffs on the black market in occupied Belgium: meat, 200 francs a kilogram (about $3.00 a pound); soap, 50 to 60 francs a kilogram (about $0.73 to $0.87 a pound); dried beans, 40 francs a kilogram (about $0.58 a pound); tea, 1,800 francs a kilogram (about $26.00 a pound); coffee, 2,000 francs a kilogram (about $29.10 a pound).

Possibility of Post-War Inflation in Netherlands

The growing scarcity of commodities in the Nazi-occupied Netherlands, combined with a steadily increasing money circulation, has created a serious danger of post-war inflation unless appropriate measures are taken. This warning has been sounded by a widely distributed "underground" paper, a copy of which came into Allied possession recently.

"These two factors," the paper says, "obviously cause a strong tendency toward price increase. Owing to the scarcity of all kinds of commodities, people cannot spend the money they have. This so-called 'floating purchasing power' is also noticeable in business circles; many concerns possess a surplus of funds because their stocks have been sold and they cannot replenish them. To this must be added the factor that the Netherlands Bank is forced to pay the exceedingly high cost of the army of occupation, while it also has to change the marks with which German buyers pay for goods 'exported' from Holland."

The paper predicts that price control will have to be continued after Holland's liberation because otherwise the surplus purchasing power would immediately absorb any quantities of goods brought into the country. However, collaboration between the Netherlands Government and the people will be far better than under the present regime. This will tend to curb the black market, the paper believes, while importation of larger quantities of commodities would gradually ease the friction between ceiling prices and black-market quotations.

The Germans in occupied Belgium are commandeering almost the entire output of the Belgian glass industry. The factories are now unable to meet the demands of the home market.

Official OWI Photo

Problems, Oddities, Significant "Slants"

A soybean "substitute for milk" has been economically produced in Bulgaria under the Director of Civil Mobilization, claims the Nazi press. The municipality of Sofia is said to be financing large-scale production of this substitute in order to increase the "milk" supply of the city and to reserve cow's milk for children.

Because of the leather shortage, inhabitants of Greater Budapest, Hungary, have been advised by the Industrial and Commercial Office to request cards for the *repair* of shoes only. Henceforth cards for the *purchase* of ready-made or made-to-order shoes will be granted in Budapest only in "exceptional and legitimate cases."

A major airport for Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, to cost approximately £1,000,000, is now being considered, since the Rand airport may be found inadequate for the giant air liners of the future. Prior to the war, 85 percent of the air traffic of the Union originated and ended at Johannesburg, states an African publication.

To use plum seeds for any purposes other than the production of oil is forbidden in Bulgaria. All persons engaged in processing plums are obliged to clean and dry the seeds and deliver them to oil factories by March 1, 1944. The Ministry of the Interior has assumed supervisory powers over these transactions, states the Nazi press.

A total of 26 power stations are operating in the Concepcion area of Chile, the largest one having a capacity in excess of 10,000 kilowatts. The Government is constructing a power station with a potential capacity of 40,000 kilowatts in that area; it may be completed by the end of 1944.

A total of 400,000 miles of roads are needed in India as a part of the national highway system, according to conclusions reached at a conference of chief engineers of Provinces and States held recently at Nagpur. Of this mileage, half should be all-weather-surfaced, it was said.

The hardware-manufacturing industry of Brazil has expanded materially during the past 5 years, and many articles formerly imported are now being produced locally. Lines of builders' hardware (including locks, padlocks, latches, and hinges) have shown particular improvement.

The gasoline shortage is not felt *too* much, apparently, in Managua, capital of Nicaragua, since the major portion of the transportation system consists of "coches" or hacks utilizing horse power as the means of propulsion. How postwar events may change this colorful picture is problematical.

An airport is to be built at Belize, British Honduras. The home Government set aside the sum of £100,000, and the contract was let in 1943.

Latin American Exchange Rates

NOTE.—Averages are actual selling rates for sight drafts on New York, in units of foreign currency, per dollar, with the following exception: Cuba—United States dollars to the peso. The peso of the Dominican Republic, the Guatemalan quetzal and the Panamanian balboa are linked to the dollar at 1 to 1; the Haitian gourde is fixed at 5 gourdes to 1 dollar.

Country	Unit quoted	Type of exchange	Average rate			Latest available quotation		
			1941 (annual)	1942 (annual)	Nov. 1943 (monthly)	Rate	Approximate equivalent in U. S. currency	Date, 1943
Argentina	Paper peso	Official A	3.73	3.73	3.73	3.73	$0.2681	Dec. 25
		Official B	4.23	4.23	4.23	4.23	.2364	Do.
		Bid	4.88	4.94	4.94	4.94	.2024	Do.
		Free market	4.24		4.00	3.99	.2506	Do.
Bolivia	Boliviano	Controlled	43.38	46.46	42.42	42.42	.0236	Jan. 25
		Curb	54.02	49.66	44.50	45.50	.0220	Do.
Brazil	Cruzeiro [1]	Official	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	.0606	Dec. '31
		Free market	19.72	19.64	19.63	19.63	.0509	Do.
		Special free market	20.68	20.52	20.30	20.30	.0493	Do.
Chile	Peso	Official	19.37	19.37	19.37	19.37	.0516	Jan. 15
		Export draft	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	.0400	Do.
		Curb market	31.78	31.75	32.47	31.50	.0317	Do.
		Free	31.15	31.13	31.00	31.00	.0323	Do.
		Gold exchange	31.15	31.13	31.00	31.00	.0323	Do.
		Mining dollar	31.35	31.13	31.00	31.00	.0323	Do.
		Agricultural dollar	[2] 31.15	31.13	31.00	31.00	.0323	Do.
Colombia	do	Controlled	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	.5714	Jan. 22
		Bank of Republic	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	.5682	Do.
		Stabilization Fund	([3])	([3])	([4])	([4])	([4])	Do.
		Curb	1.86	1.77	1.75	1.75	.5714	Do.
Costa Rica	Colon	Uncontrolled	5.85	5.71	5.64	5.65	.1770	Dec. 31
		Controlled	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.62	.1779	Do.
Cuba	Peso	Free	.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Jan. 15
Ecuador	Sucre	Central Bank (official)	15.00	14.39	14.10	14.10	.0709	Do.
Honduras	Lempira	Official	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	.4902	Dec. 31
Mexico	Peso	Free	4.86	4.85	4.85	4.85	.2062	Do.
Nicaragua	Cordoba	Official	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	.2000	Jan. 15
		Curb	5.93		5.27	5.25	.1905	Do.
Paraguay	Paper peso	Official		333.00	333.00	333.00	.0030	Nov. 7
Paraguay	Guarani [6]	do			3.10	3.10	.3226	Dec. 31
Peru	Sol	Free	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	.1538	Jan. 22
Salvador	Colon	do	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	.4000	Jan. 15
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	.5263	Jan. 22
		Free	2.31	1.90	1.90	1.90	.5263	Do.
Venezuela	Bolivar	Controlled	3.26	3.35	3.35	3.35	.2985	Jan. 15
		Free	[5] 3.76	3.45	3.35	3.35	.2985	Do.

[1] Under law of October 6, 1942, the cruzeiro became the unit of currency, replacing the milreis. Since November 1, 1942, exchange quotations have been in terms of cruzeiros and centavos to the dollar.
[2] Established March 25.
[3] For class 2 merchandise, 1.795; class 3, 1.87; class 4, 1.95.
[4] For class 2 merchandise, 1.765; class 3, 1.775; class 4, 1.785.
[5] July 24, December 31.
[6] New currency unit instituted as of November 8, 1943.

NOTE.—Special rates apply to automotive equipment and agricultural machinery imported from the United States into Argentina.

New Books and Reports

★ The following publications, added to the Department's research facilities, through the courtesy of the authors and publishers, are listed as a service to businessmen. *Please note:* The Department has no copies of private publications for distribution and cannot be responsible for their content. For private publication, write direct to the publishing agency given in each case.

Articles of Current Interest Appearing in the Department of State Bulletin January 29, 1944

Copies of this publication, which is issued weekly by the Department of State, may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for the price of 10 cents each; subscription price $2.75 a year. The January 29 issue contains these articles:

JAPANESE ATROCITIES:
Statement by the Secretary of State.
Statement by Joseph C. Grew.

SUSPENSION OF OIL SHIPMENTS TO SPAIN.

SOVIET REPLY TO THE UNITED STATES INQUIRY REGARDING THE POLISH DECLARATION OF JANUARY 14, 1944.

SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS BY ARGENTINA WITH GERMANY AND JAPAN.

THE PUPPET GOVERNMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

"THE STATE DEPARTMENT SPEAKS."

THE UNITED STATES AND PANAMA: ARTICLE BY PHILIP W. BONSAL.

NONRECOGNITION OF THE PRESENT REVOLUTIONARY JUNTA IN BOLIVIA.

IMPLEMENTATION OF EXISTING CONTRACTS ON 1944 CUBAN SUGAR CROP.

THE DEATH OF EDWARD THOMAS WILLIAMS: STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

DEDICATION OF "INTERNATIONAL HOUSE" AT NEW ORLEANS: ADDRESS BY GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH.

ALASKA HIGHWAY:
Agreement With Canada Regarding the Southern Terminus of the Highway.
Agreement With Canada Authorizing the Construction of Flight Strips Along the Highway.
Agreement With Canada Authorizing the Construction of the Haines-Champagne Highway.
Agreement With Canada Regarding the Use of Connecting Roads.

AGREEMENT WITH CANADA REGARDING IMPORTATION PRIVILEGES FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES.

AGREEMENT WITH CANADA REGARDING THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF RADIO BROADCASTING STATIONS IN NORTHWESTERN CANADA.

AGREEMENT WITH CANADA FOR THE TEMPORARY RAISING OF THE LEVEL OF LAKE ST. FRANCIS.

Other Publications

STABLE CURRENCY: A PREREQUISITE FOR ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION. Institute of International Finance of New York University. December 29, 1943. 16 pp. Bulletin No. 129. Discusses the question of whether all nations at the end of the war will attempt first to stabilize their currencies or to balance their budgets; and considers briefly the probable economic status of the various countries at that time.

Available from: Institute of International Finance of New York University, 90 Trinity Place, New York 6, N. Y.

A PETROLEUM POLICY FOR THE UNITED STATES. Ralph O. Brewster. 1943. 16 pp. Reprint of an address by Senator Brewster at dedication of 100-octane plant in Baltimore, Md., December 1, 1943.

Available gratis from: Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

RESEARCH AND POST-WAR PLANNING. United Nations Information Office. 1943. Separate volumes consisting of Survey of Agencies, Part XII, price $1; Bibliography, Part XII, price $1. Additional volumes in a series listing sources of information which will be helpful to those interested in post-war planning.

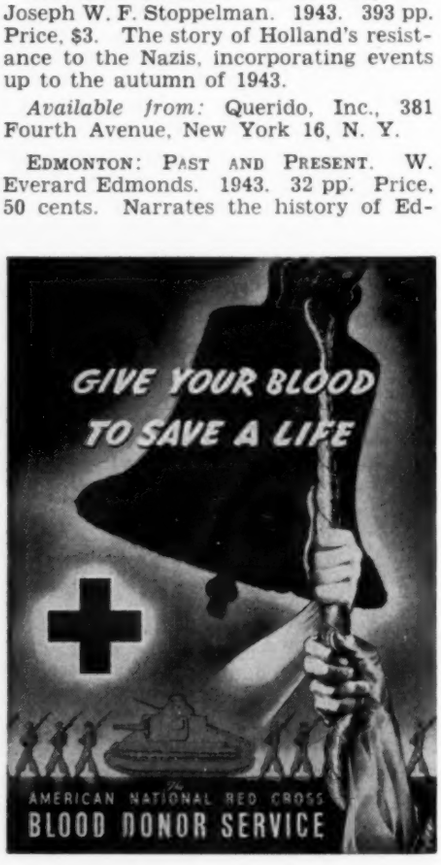
Available from: United Nations Information Office, 610 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y.

THE LION RAMPANT. L. de Jong and Joseph W. F. Stoppelman. 1943. 393 pp. Price, $3. The story of Holland's resistance to the Nazis, incorporating events up to the autumn of 1943.

Available from: Querido, Inc., 381 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

EDMONTON: PAST AND PRESENT. W. Everard Edmonds. 1943. 32 pp. Price, 50 cents. Narrates the history of Edmonton from 1795 to the present. Discusses also the development of the Northland to which Edmonton is the gateway, the construction of the Alaska Highway, and the development of air transportation.

Available from: W. Everard Edmonds, secretary, Historical Society of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.



Contributors' Column

Dorothy V. Knibb ("Shale Oil").—See the January 29 issue of FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY.

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Soap Gone, Medicaments Scarce in Belgium

Doctors and surgeons in the hospitals in occupied Belgium now have nothing to wash their hands with except the soap substitute, made of clay, which has taken the place of ordinary soap.

Bandages and dressings, washed and sterilized, have to be used over and over again. Iodine and vaseline, among other pharmaceutical products, are unobtainable, and certain surgical instruments and syringes have become very scarce.

In one week at Antwerp, Belgium, the Germans have reportedly commandeered 250 trucks and drivers, a number of private cars, and 600 bicycles. To make up for the lack of pneumatic tires, the wheels of trucks have been fitted with wooden rims. The use of private motorcars has been forbidden in Flanders since September 20, 1942.

Electrical Goods

(Continued from p. 9)

(5) In the other American Republics the trend of industrial expansion, accompanied by a rise in standards of living, will create markets for home labor-saving appliances, but local production will also develop in spots.

(6) Australia's electrical manufacturing industry may enter the world market, creating competition in New Zealand, the East Indies, South Africa, and, possibly, the west coast of South America.

(7) The Far East will resume buying in about the same volume as before. By 1948 the Far East struggle should be a matter of history. The extent of destruction is problematic, as is also the progress of replacement and development. Will these areas be the source of rubber, tin, and other materials as before? We do not know. In any event, the tenor of native life is not likely to be seriously changed.

Outlook in Specific Lines

The stage of progress in the use of power is a factor in the purchase of electrical machinery, and a generating plant is a prerequisite. Post-war development in scantily equipped areas will demand generators. The estimate for 1948 for generators, therefore, has been increased more than for some other items. The release of facilities now engaged in war production and the probable elimination of central European competition will for a time bring business to the United States in all categories. The use of electric welding is being extended rapidly, promoting the demand for welding apparatus.

The international demand for primary and secondary batteries will not increase in the simpler types as rapidly as the general development. Local factories will supply a considerable portion of the new demand.

The demand for meters will keep pace with the spread of electric development.

Appliances will be increasingly popular in areas where the servant problem is intensified by reason of industrial development. Mechanical-refrigerator sales will probably be large. Prior to the war United States manufacturers obtained 90 percent of the international trade. The post-war competition will probably be stronger.

Wiring devices and lighting fixtures will meet more competition than before, for local manufacture must be added to the former international competition.

The post-war market has not, at this time, assumed an accurately predictable pattern. The foregoing is a *conjecture* of what may happen. With the present combination of events, the total of $195,000,000 for U. S. exports of electrical goods seem a definite prospect for *some* post-war year such as 1948.

There were 232 medicinal and odoriferous plants protected by Bulgarian law in December 1943, according to the German-controlled press.

U. S. Export Control and Related Announcements

The Requirements and Supply Branch, Bureau of Supplies, Foreign Economic Administration, has issued Current Export Bulletin No. 145.

No. 514—*Current Export Bulletin No. 145, February 5, 1944*

I. *Exports of Rice to the Latin American Republics.*

As shipments have not been effected against many valid licenses issued for the export of rice, all licenses issued prior to January 1, 1944, for the export of the following commodities to the Other American Republics will be revoked, effective April 1, 1944, unless those shipments are made or those licenses are revalidated before that date.

Licenses to be revalidated may be mailed to the address given below together with a statement or evidence of ability to execute shipment of the materials covered by the licenses for which revalidation is requested:

Food Division,
Requirements and Supply Branch,
Bureau of Supplies,
Foreign Economic Administration,
Washington 25, D. C.

Henceforth, the date of issuance and maturity date shall be stamped on export licenses for the above commodities. Such licenses will be valid to the end of the calendar quarter following the quarter in which they were issued. Future licenses will be granted where possible to applicants who have proven, or who furnish evidence of, their ability to make shipments.

Commodity	Schedule B No.
Paddy or rough rice (include seed)	1055.00
Milled rice, including brown rice, broken rice, and rice screenings	1057.00
Rice flour, meal, and polish	1058.00

II. *Clarification of Current Export Bulletin No. 137* (Announcement 504 in FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY for January 8).

In Current Export Bulletin No. 137, a modification of the decentralization procedure was announced, effective January 1, 1944. It was stated that import recommendations would not be required for the export to certain of the other American Republics of any chemicals, drugs and health supplies, except those chemical products named with their Schedule B Numbers. In order to aid the exporter in determining the commodities included in the chemicals, drugs, and health supplies categories, the following clarification is given:

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

Include the following Schedule B Classifications:

Naval stores, gums, and resins	2110.00 through 2189.98.
Drugs, herbs, leaves and roots, crude	2201.00 through 2209.98.
Essential or distilled vegetable oils	2268.00 through 2280.00.
Vegetable dyeing and tanning extracts	2311.00 through 2339.98.
Coal tar products	8005.00 through 8025.98 and 8059.00 through 8069.98.
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	8111.00 through 8148.00 and 8151.01 through 8180.98.
Chemical specialties	8200.00 through 8258.03. 8258.19 through 8297.98 and 8299.50 through 8299.90.
Industrial chemicals	8300.00 through 8398.98.
Pigments, paints, and varnishes	8401.00 through 8442.00.
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	8505.00 through 8551.98.
Explosives	8609.01 through 8609.09 and 8609.98 through 8629.00.
Toilet articles	8734.00 through 8770.00.
Inks	9321.00 through 9329.00.
Drugs and biological supplies exported for relief or charity	9998.40.

HEALTH SUPPLIES

Include the following Schedule B Classifications:

Rubber hospital sheeting	2017.00.
Rubber gloves and mittens	2039.00.
Water bottles and fountain syringes	2040.00.
Other druggist rubber sundries (include dental rubber goods)	2042.00.
Absorbent cotton, gauze, sterilized bandages (include surgical wadding)	3980.00.
Elastic webbing, not over 1½ inches wide	3988.00.
Elastic webbing, over 1½ inches wide	3990.00.
Suspensories and supporters	3994.00.
Hospital utensils of enameled ware	6126.00.
Hospital beds	6136.00.
X-ray tubes	7075.10.
X-ray apparatus and parts	7075.50.
Other therapeutic apparatus and parts	7075.90.
X-ray film	9126.10.
Optical goods	9142.00 through 9148.98.
Dental instruments	9150.00.
Precious metal for dentistry	9153.00.
Dental office equipment	9155.50.
Other dental supplies, n. e. s	9155.90.

HEALTH SUPPLIES—Continued

Include the following Schedule B Classifications—Continued.

Sterilizers	9156.00.
Surgical and medical instruments	9157.00.
Surgical appliances (include artificial limbs, crutches, trusses, invalids' and wheel chairs, and hearing aids)	9158.00.
Hospital and hospital laboratory instruments and apparatus, n. e. s.	9190.98.
Surgical, sanitary, and hospital supplies and equipment exported for relief or charity	9998.50.

Import recommendations will not be required for the above commodities unless they are specifically listed under the heading Chemicals, Drugs, and Health Supplies, Current Export Bulletin No. 137.

The following corrections should be noted in Bulletin No. 137:

Under Farm Machinery—"irrigation or drainage: 7012.00, 7223.00, 7228.00, 7355.05, 7369.98, 7592.00, 7975.00."

Should read "irrigation or drainage: 7012.00, 7223.00, 7228.00, 7355.05 through 7369.98, 7592.00, 7975.00."

Under Chemicals, Drugs and Health Supplies—"Ammonium sulphate 3505.00"—Should read Ammonium sulphate 8505.00.

"Plastics"—Should read Plastics.

Alkyd synthetic resins, 8253.00; Acrylic, 8258.03, 8258.09, 8260.98, 8261.03, 8261.98; Vinyl, 8258.09, 8260.98, 8261.98.

"Sodium phosphate 8377.00"—Should read Sodium phosphates 8377.00.

III. *Metal cans for export CMP Code No. 629.*

A. In accordance with WPB Conservation Order M–81, a metal reserve has been set aside by the Containers Division, War Production Board, to be allocated on CMP–4B applications to manufacturers of metal cans, CMP Code No. 629, to cover certain export requirements. This reserve, which constitutes an export quota for the FEA, is charged with:

1. Metal Cans exported empty, and
2. Metal Cans used for packaging a commodity for export, when the use of such container is not permitted under the provisions of WPB Conservation Order M–81, as amended.

B. The procedure outlined below has been instituted in collaboration with the War Production Board to facilitate the manufacture and delivery of metal cans for export:

1. METAL CANS EXPORTED EMPTY

a. The export of empty metal cans is controlled through the issuance of export licenses or program release certificates by the FEA.

b. The *manufacturer* of metal cans may secure or replace metal covered by approved export licenses and release certificates by filing on Form CMP–4B with the Containers Division of the War Production Board.

2. METAL CANS FOR SPECIAL EXPORT PACKAGING

a. In order to obtain relief from the provisions of Order M–81, as amended, to permit the use of metal cans for special export packaging, the *exporter* must file an appeal in duplicate with the Containers Division, War Production Board, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: M–81. A copy of this appeal should be sent to the Foreign Economic Administration, 12th and Constitution Avenue, Washington 25, D. C., in the manner prescribed below:

(1) If the commodity will be packaged subsequent to the issuance of an export license, or a release certificate where the FEA is the certifying agency, the third copy of the appeal should be attached to the application. If the application is approved for the commodity and the special package, the FEA will request the Containers Division of the WPB to grant the appeal under Order M–81 amended, and to charge the metal reserve which has been set up for the FEA. The approved license, or the release certificate, will then be sent to the exporter in accordance with the regular procedure.

(2) If the commodity is to be packed after a release certificate is secured under a Program License, where the FEA is not the certifying agency, the *exporter* should file his appeal immediately after he has received the release certificate. This appeal should be filed in duplicate with the War Production Board and a copy thereof should be sent to the Paper, Lumber and Containers Section of the FEA. If the packaging method is approved, the FEA will request that the Containers Division of the WPB grant relief from the limitations of M–81 and to charge the FEA export reserve of metal.

b. *Building Up of Inventory.*—Some export packagers will require relief from the provisions of Order M–81 to permit the building up of an inventory of the *packaged commodity* prior to its export under specific or general license or a program release. To obtain the cans for this purpose, the exporter should file his appeal in duplicate with the WPB and should send a copy to the Paper, Lumber and Containers Section of the FEA. In addition to the information required by WPB in the appeal, it will assist the FEA in securing the approval of the appeal, which will be charged against our quota, if the exporter will include the following data:

(1) The proposed export program for the period covered, by country, and

(2) 1940 shipments of that commodity by the exporter from the United States to the same countries. (Data on other years may be given in *addition* to the 1940 figures, if pertinent.)

When an inventory appeal is granted, the FEA will assign an inventory number (e. g. F–12 (Food), D–14 (Drugs), C–12 (Chemicals)) by means of a letter to the exporter. *This inventory number must be shown on applications for licenses to indicate that the appeal has been granted.* Appeals granted for the replenishment of inventory stocks which have been assigned an inventory number previously will carry the same number. In requesting replenishment, it will assist the FEA in securing WPB's approval of the appeal, which will be charged against our quota, if the exporter will show:

(1) Shipments, by country, made against the inventory (identified by the inventory number) since the last report, and

(2) Proposed export program for the period covered by the appeal.

c. In accordance with the procedure outlined in paragraphs "a" and "b," above, applications for export licenses covering *metal cans for special export packaging, CMP Code No. 629,* must have shown on the application the inventory number assigned to it, or a copy of the appeal which has been filed with the WPB. Such applications which do not bear the assigned inventory number, or which do not have a copy of the appeal filed with WPB, will be "Returned Without Action."

d. The *manufacturer* of metal cans for special export packaging may secure or replace metal covered by approved export licenses and release certificates by filing on Form CMP–4B with the Containers Division of the War Production Board.

Questions concerning these procedures may be addressed to the Paper, Lumber and Containers Section, Foreign Economic Administration, 12th and Constitution Avenue, Washington 25, D. C.

IV. *Exports of Truck Chassis and Trailers.*

Effective immediately, exporters must indicate on license applications for the export of any type of truck chassis or commercial trailers the year of manufacture and the model, in addition to the descriptive information previously required such as the tire equipment, essential end use and the actual "title holder's" name (item 16). Applications for the export of trailers should state the following: the model, whether semi or full trailers, the tire sizes, load carrying capacity, single or dual axle, and body types.

This information is necessary to identify the 1944 production of chassis and trailers from vehicles manufactured in previous years.

V. *Commodities Based on Dollar Value Quotas* (included in Comprehensive Export Schedule No. 13).

Current Export Bulletin No. 130 (Announcement 497 in FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY for November 6, 1943), Subject VI, is amended in accordance with paragraph A, B, and C below:

A. Quotas based on dollar values have recently been set up for additional commodities by the Foreign Economic Administration in collaboration with the War Production Board. These commodities are listed below and are to be added to those set forth under paragraph VI C of Current Export Bulletin No. 130.

Commodity	CMP Code No.	Department of Commerce schedule B No.
Brooms	679.0	2935.00
Doors and windows, metal	701.0	6209.98
Mop heads	679.0	3199.00
Plastering bases and accessories, metal	703.0	6048.00
Street and highway lighting fixtures and traffic signals and controllers	542.0	7097.00

B. On page 7—"Brushes" is amended to read:

Commodity	CMP Code No.	Department of Commerce schedule B No.
Household brushes	679.0	9826.10
Paint brushes, all types	679.0	9825.01
Toilet brushes	679.0	9824.00
Tooth brushes	679.0	9822.00
Other brushes, including metal	679.0	9826.91

"Coal tar dyes" is amended to read: "Coal tar dyes and organic pigments."

C. On page 11—Delete words "(MRO only)" following "Switchgear."

VI. *Change in General License—Tacks and Nails.*

Commodity	Department of Commerce schedule B No.	General license group, old	General license group, new	Effective date of change
Iron and steel manufactures:				
Tacks (report thumbtacks in 9399.00)	6094.00	62	None	Feb. 11, 1944.
Nails and staples, other	6095.00	62	None	Feb. 11, 1944.

Effective February 11, 1944, tacks and nails made from tack plate or wire, to be used in the manufacture of shoes (excluding building or construction nails) classified under Schedule B Numbers 6094.00 and 6095.00 will require an individual license or release certificate for export to destinations other than Canada where in a single shipment the net

value exceeds $1.00. The above commodities are to be added to the list of articles and materials which may not be exported under general license in quantities valued at more than $1.00, Comprehensive Export Schedule No. 13, pages 87 to 89, paragraph a, Title E.

Shipments of the above commodities, which were on dock, on lighter, laden aboard the exporting carrier, or in transit to ports of exit pursuant to actual orders for export prior to the effective date of change may be exported under the previous general license provision. Shipments moving to a vessel subsequent to the effective date of change pursuant to ODT permits issued prior to such date may also be exported under the previous general license provisions.

VII. *Bottles, Containers, and Closures.*

A. Change in General License

Commodity	Department of Commerce schedule B No.	General license group, old	General license group, new	Effective date of change
Glass and glass products:				
Beverage bottles, including soda, beer, and alcoholic-beverage bottles.	5234.00	None	K-3	Immediately.
Pharmaceutical and proprietary ware, including prescription bottles, ampoules and vials.	5232.00	62	K	Do.
Other unfilled glass containers, n. e. s.	5236.00	None	K	Do.

B. General License for Bottle and Container Closures exported with Unfilled Glass Bottles and Containers "G–BC."

Effective immediately, bottle and container closures, may be exported under general license when shipped with an equal number of glass bottles or other glass containers for which they are to be used, provided the exportation of the bottles or containers is authorized by a general license.

Manufacturers of vegetable oils in Turkey have asked the Government to prohibit exports of that commodity, according to the German press.

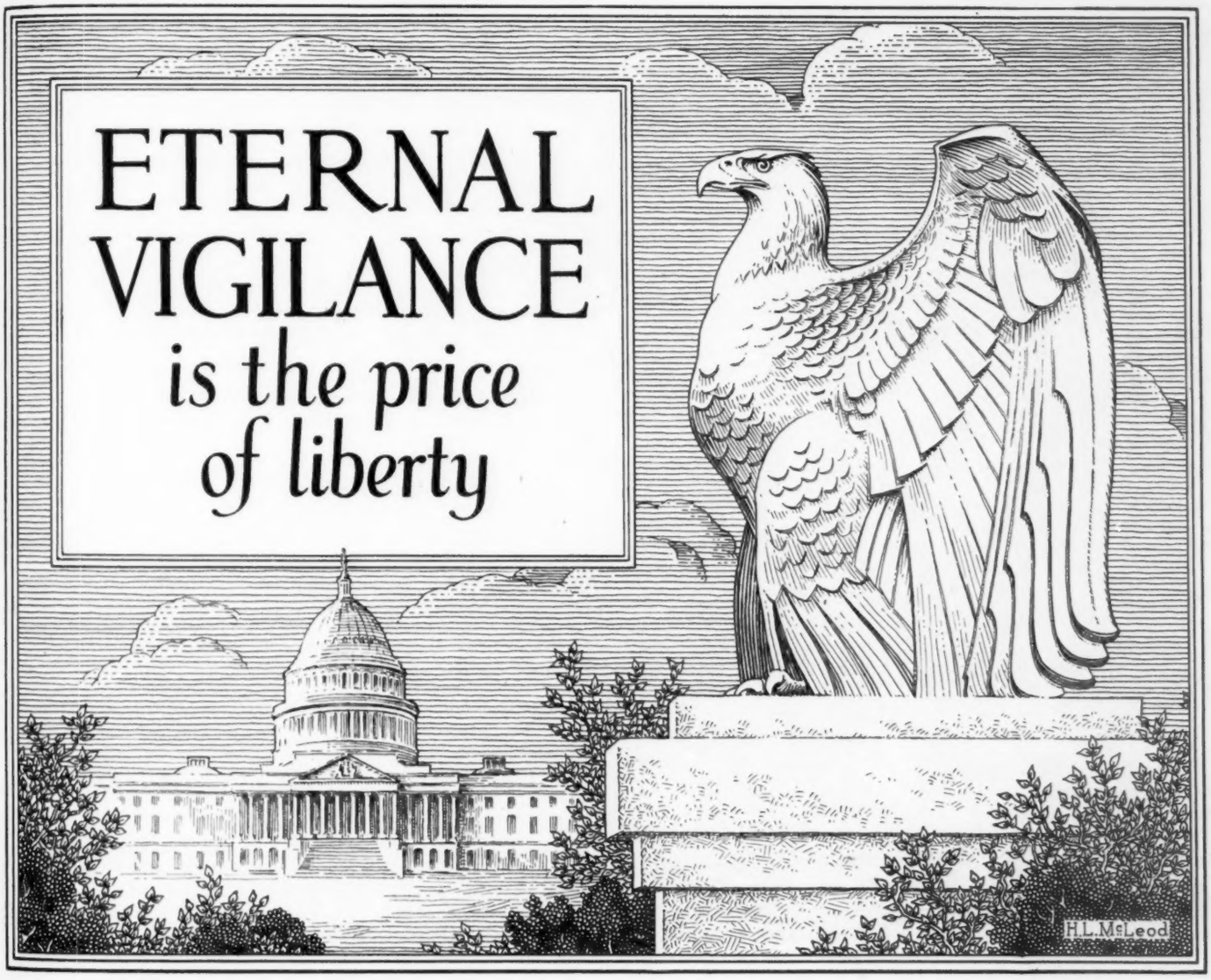
Eight ships of 4,500 tons each are to be built at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, says the foreign press, and the keel of the first ship has been laid.

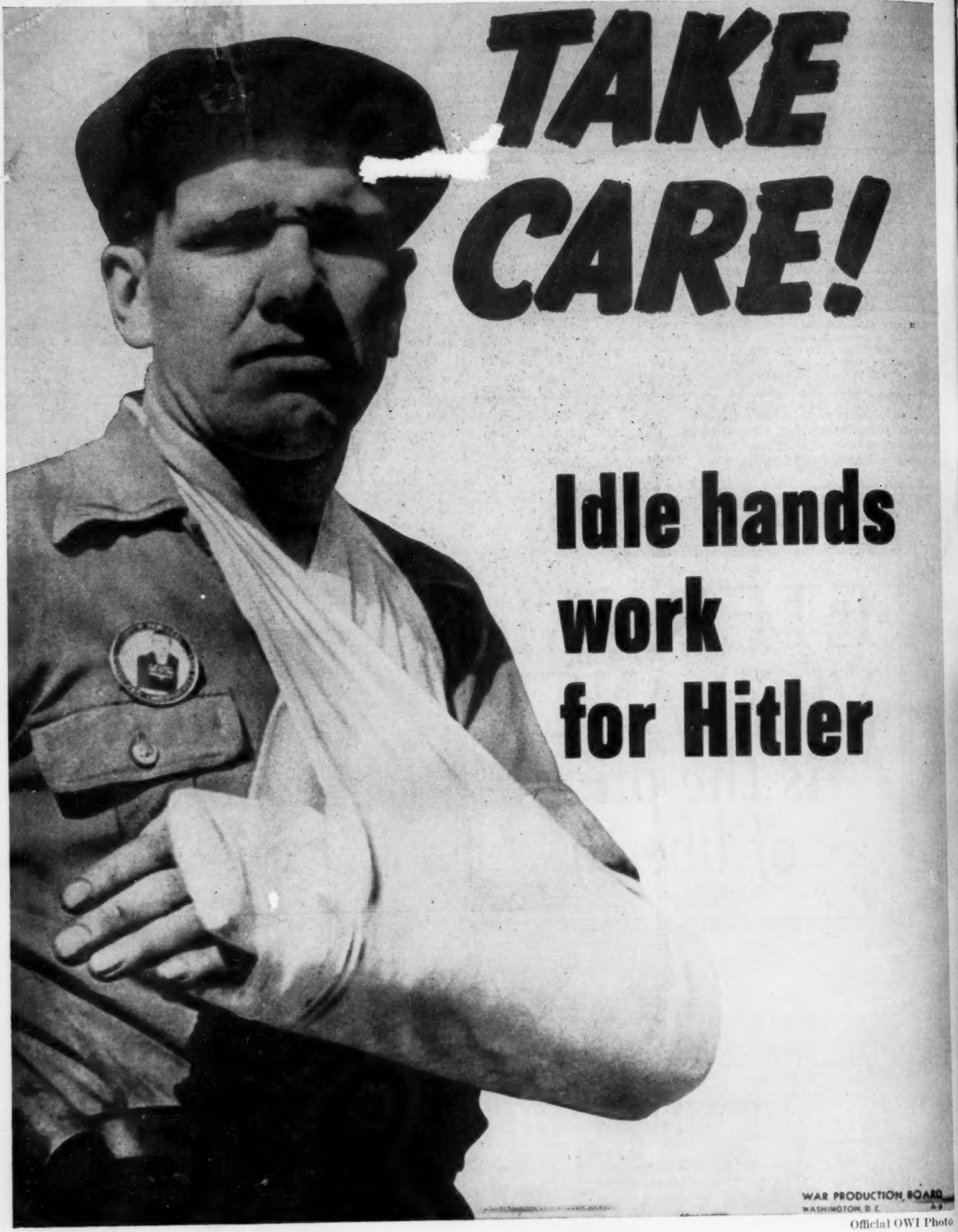
New Rhodesian Cold-Storage Plant

A new cold-storage plant at Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, will soon be in operation, according to foreign press reports. Erected at a cost of £25,000, the plant is expected to increase the meat supply and obviate the need to import cattle by providing an outlet for native cattle from Barotseland. It is stated that slaughtered meat may be stored as received and thus provide a continuous supply for the requirements of the territory, particularly for the miners in the copper belt.

The Pacific Railway of Nicaragua is constructing the wooden parts of five flat cars at its "Escuela de Artes" shops in Managua.

A factory for the manufacture of airplanes of small tonnage is to be built at Niteroi, State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, reports a foreign technical publication.





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